

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol VI No 025

6 February 1984

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L.A. HEADS OF STATE TO SIGN JOINT DECLARATION

PA031937 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Telephone report by correspondents Monica Rodriguez and Carlos Alberto Ruedas from Caracas -- live or recorded]

[Text] The Latin American heads of state gathered in Caracas on the occasion of the presidential inauguration have agreed to sign a joint declaration today underscoring the need to revitalize democracy in Latin America, to work for greater regional integration, and to expand this continent's trade and socioeconomic development.

Regarding efforts being made by the governments of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, which comprise the Contadora Group, the heads of state urge the superpowers to ease tensions in Central America and to search for formulas to achieve a negotiated peace in that troubled area.

The presidents will reiterate their resolute support to Contadora, which they have declared individually in statements to the media since their arrival in Caracas to attend the turnover of government and the inauguration of the new Venezuelan president, Jaime Lusinchi.

There is a consensus regarding this matter. This was reasserted in the last few hours by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who told CARACOL network that war would have probably already broken out in Central America had it not been for Contadora's mediation.

Meanwhile, tension between Honduras and Nicaragua has grown, following reports in the last few hours of new air raids by Honduran planes into Nicaragua, which resulted in the deaths of three soldiers and injuries to two others, as well as the destruction of fuel storage tanks on the Nicaraguan border.

Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, has told CARACOL that Nicaragua will lodge a protest early today with the UN General Assembly regarding this action. Ortega made the following exclusive statements to CARACOL: [recorded passage indistinct] Other civilian and military installations in the area were also destroyed.

Commander Ortega has just concluded a meeting with President Belisario Betancur and other colleagues from Central America and the Contadora Group who (?are gathering) to sign the joint declaration. After attending a military parade at noon today, Colombian President Betancur is scheduled to return to Bogota at approximately 1500 Caracas time, or 1400 Colombian time.

Document Urges Solidarity

PA040314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Caracas, 3 Feb (EFE) -- Latin America is willing to continue seeking peace through democratic means, as effort for which Spain today expressed support. Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and leaders from eight Latin American countries agreed to support democracy throughout the region and to achieve a peaceful solution in the strife-torn Central American region.

The "Caracas Document" was also signed by Presidents Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, Hernan Siles of Bolivia, Belisario Betancur of Colombia, Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica, Ricardo de la Espriella of Panama, Salvador Jorge Blanco of the Dominican Republic, and Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela; and Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The text of the "Caracas Document," signed on the occasion of the inauguration of the Venezuelan president, includes the following points:

1. Representative democracy, with full respect for human, political, and social rights, is the best model for political development in Latin America.
2. International peace and security can only be guaranteed by a strict respect for the principles of international law that must govern relations among sovereign states, as established in the UN Charter and whose observance is inadmissible and therefore is unjustified in any case.
3. The efforts to guarantee peace, security, democracy, and the development of our peoples demand the most vigorous solidarity and cooperation the Latin American nations can maintain, which should primarily be directed toward perfecting their independence, self-determination, and sovereignty, and jointly guarding the common interests of our peoples without foreign threats, interference, or tutelage.
4. We support the Contadora Group to guarantee peace in Central America so that the countries of that region may decide their own destinies within the framework of democracy and the free self-determination of peoples. There should also be a demand that the governments of countries with interests and ties in Central America show their support for these peace efforts by carrying out specific and feasible actions to help achieve this goal.
5. We reiterate our firm support for the Quito Declaration and the action plan stemming from the Latin American Economic Conference held in January 1984. In this regard, we support the efforts of SELA and the Latin American regional and subregional institutions working to fulfill those mandates.
6. We express our support for the serious efforts being carried out by the Bolivian Government to strengthen its democratic institutions in the midst of its current economic and social crises. We renew our support for the resolution approved by the 13th OAS General Assembly regarding Bolivia's sovereign access to the sea.
7. We praise Argentina's recovery of democracy and praise the efforts of its government and people to strengthen democracy and freedom. Likewise, we support the Argentine Government's action to achieve a peaceful solution for regaining its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.
8. We express our pleasure over the electoral process in Ecuador, of which the first phase has been completed, thus showing the strength of the democratic spirit of that sister nation and of its illustrious government headed by his excellency, Dr Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, and we express our faith that this process will end successfully.
9. We reject all armed action that might destabilize any country of the region, as has been recently occurring.
10. We express our support for the Costa Rican Government's efforts to institutionalize its current and effective neutrality, understanding that by this the Costa Rican Government will continue its efforts to guarantee peace in the Central American region.

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 2355 GMT states in a separate item datelined Caracas that "the Venezuelan Government decided at the last minute not to sign" the Caracas declaration and that "it was learned that the Venezuelan decision was based on the 'harsh tone' used to refer to the United States in different parts of the document, although that nation was not actually named."]

SWISS EMBASSY OFFICIAL ON FALKLANDS DIALOGUE

PY040145 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Interview with Mr (Schnieder) of the Swiss Embassy staff in Buenos Aires, by unidentified reporter in Buenos Aires -- no time given]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr (Schnieder), what can you tell us about the role that the Swiss Embassy has played in connection with the exchange of messages between Great Britain and Argentina?

[Schnieder] The message that Mrs Thatcher sent to President Alfonsin through our embassy on 10 December 1983 and President Alfonsin's reply have already been made public. These messages convey positive good-will signals.

After this initial exchange of messages, it is normal to expect that the dialogue will continue in search of ways of improving relations. This procedure is now underway, in the usual manner, through the countries that have been entrusted with the mission of representing the interests of each side. As you know, Switzerland represents British interests and Brazil represents Argentine interests before the government of Margaret Thatcher. The only thing that I can confirm is that the Swiss ambassador to Buenos Aires received a British proposal to the Argentine Government last week.

[Reporter] Do you have any idea about what will happen next?

[Schnieder] No, we are just middlemen and, therefore, we have no information.

U.S. ENVOY WANTS INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC PLAN

PY051920 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1807 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Feb (DYN) -- John Bushnell, U.S. charge d'affaires in Buenos Aires, today said that foreign governments and international bankers must know more about the economic plan of Argentina in order to be able to determine the type of economic aid to give this country.

The diplomat explained that once the legislators make their decisions regarding aspects of the national budget, it will be possible to find out the kind of help that other democratic countries and creditors are prepared to give.

Bushnell made these remarks to DYN upon arriving at the Ezeiza International Airport from Washington, where he had attended the meeting of the Council of the Americas. He pointed out that yesterday he listened to the statements of Argentine Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun and U.S. President Ronald Reagan's adviser to the council, Henry Kissinger, and they made it clear that the atmosphere is favorable for talks.

Asked whether his government has faith that the Argentine economy will take off, Bushnell said that it does, although one must not forget the burdensome legacy of the foreign debt and the deficit, which the current Argentine administration must deal with.

Asked in what specific way the United States was planning to help the negotiations between Argentina and its creditors, Bushnell answered that before any such support is discussed, the governments of other countries and the foreign bankers must know more about Argentina's economic plan.

He went on to say that it is well known that the budget has not been decided upon as yet, that Congress is expected to rule on this matter over the next few weeks, and that this is a very important subject for determining the type of aid that Argentina could receive from abroad.

He concluded by saying that the dinner at his residence, which was attended by liberal Argentine economists and by officials of the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires and of the White House, was just another meeting of persons representing various tendencies aimed at finding out the various viewpoints concerning the Argentine economy.

ALFONSIN DISCUSSES PEACE, JUSTICE, ECONOMY

PA031233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1218 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Madrid, 2 Feb (EFE) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today said: "We are going to work for the integration of Latin America." Alfonsin assured DIARIO 16, a Madrid newspaper, that Latin America "is being discriminated against in foreign trade both in Europe and the United States." According to Alfonsin, it is also necessary to "harmonize" financial policies "so that we are not charged exorbitant interest rates."

Argentina, the president stressed, "will respect the principle of nonintervention, but will try to persuade others that the only way to work is through democracy."

Alfonsin said that Argentina will work "to overcome border disputes, because these lead to an immoral arms buildup in Latin American countries that have not yet even solved their hunger problems."

Alfonsin is convinced that "many years of peace and prosperity for Argentina will now begin. We have come through a great moral crisis, and now we need an ethical leadership. We must abide by the Constitution, our rights, and the law." He added: "As president I feel the need to overcome this past phase as soon as possible, so that Argentina will no longer be a sick society and so that we may build the country that the Argentine people deserve, always including a respect for each person's rights." Alfonsin said he wishes "what the president of any country would: to start working and stop reminiscing."

Regarding the trials of military officers charged with killing civilians, the Argentine constitutional president said: "We would like to end all this quickly. It is necessary to close this state, but this does not mean it will be forgotten." Alfonsin added: "In order to achieve this, we must see that justice prevails. One of my greatest concerns is to overcome any antagonism between civilians and the military."

Asked by the DIARIO 16 if he fears a coup, Alfonsin replied: "I believe that this is absolutely impossible. It would mean leading the country toward chaos. However, we must admit that there are sectors that face great losses with the advent of democracy, and they are trying to disrupt it."

Regarding Generals Galtieri, Videla, and Viola, he asserted: "Through a series of mistakes, they have led us to our present situation."

"The state of our public finances, as we found them is even worse than we thought." He asserted that Argentina has an "external debt of approximately \$45 billion when under normal circumstances we would be creditors instead of debtors."

Alfonsin is confident that, despite the debt, "we will not prescribe any repressive measures, nor will we pay exorbitant interest rates. We will pay all legitimate debts."

Spain, according to Alfonsin, "may play an important role, depending on its prime minister, in telling other European leaders about the need to act justly toward Argentina, opening their markets to our foreign trade."

PRESIDENT ALFONSIN RETURNS FROM FOREIGN TOUR

PY060045 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0031 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Feb (DYN) -- The plane bringing President Raul Alfonsin back to the country arrived at the Palomar Air Base at 2127 (0027 GMT). The president was met at the airport by Vice President Victor Martinez, Defense Minister Raul Borras, Public Health Minister Aldo Neri, and by Cesar Jaroslavsky, president of the Radical Party bloc in the Chamber of Deputies. Immediately after his arrival, the group of officials went to the officers club at the air base for a ceremony in which President Alfonsin resumed his duties.

NICARAGUAN TRADE OFFICIAL ARRIVES 3 FEB

PY052230 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1441 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Feb (DYN) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Director Nadine Cardenal arrived here today as an advance party of a Nicaraguan mission led by International Reconstruction Fund Minister Edmundo Jarquin that will visit Argentina 10-13 February.

Upon her arrival at Ezeiza Airport, Cardenal expressed her hope that the Argentine constitutional authorities will expand a credit for purchasing manufactured products that the military regime had granted to the Managua government. Commenting on the activities that the Nicaraguan mission will carry out in Argentina, Cardenal said: "We are going to look into some problems which have delayed the utilization" of a \$15 million-credit granted by the military government.

She added that the Nicaraguan delegation also seeks "to strengthen commercial and other ties" between Argentina and Nicaragua. She said that a larger credit (\$30 million) had been initially negotiated and expressed her wish that a democratic government in Argentina would make the negotiations easier.

VICE PRESIDENT TO TRAVEL TO SPAIN IN MARCH

PY031500 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2026 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 2 Feb (DYQ) -- Acting President Victor Martinez today announced that he will make a 4 or 5-day trip to Spain in March. Vice President Martinez told EFE that he has been "specially invited" in his capacity as head of the Senate, and that the trip has "highly symbolic and effective significance" because Spain "means a great deal to all Argentines."

GRAIN BOARD MISSION LEAVES FOR IRAN TALKS

PY041900 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 3 Feb 84 p 14

[Text] A National Grain Board mission, headed by Alberto Ferrari Etcheberry, the organization's interventor, traveled yesterday to Iran to conclude negotiations to increase Argentine grain sales to that country.

Before departing, Ferrari Etcheberry commented that "it is not possible to provide abundant details on the talks that we plan to hold, but I can announce that all our negotiations will be based on increasing the export of grains to the Iranian market, which is as important as the Soviet market." In this respect, he added that "the last Soviet harvest has been a real disaster, and we can presuppose, therefore, that our exports to that country will also increase during this season."

Regarding current negotiations being undertaken by the board, the interventor said that "an important agreement for the sale of sorghum and other grains to Mexico was recently signed as part of a policy of opening markets in latitudes other than the usual ones."

Ferrari Etcheberry declined to say any more about this trip to Iran, but he promised to provide ample information on his return "with the deals concluded."

MRS PERON REPORTEDLY TO RETURN IN FEBRUARY

PY031058 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Pedro Arrigui, one of the coordinators of the liaison commission created by former President Maria Estela de Peron, has stated that the head of the Justicialist Party will return to the country in February. Arrigui said that although he could not give the exact date when Mrs Peron, who is now in Madrid, would return, he was authorized to disclose that it would take place this month.

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS SOUTHERN MILITARY UNITS

PY022351 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1850 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Bahia Blanca, 1 Feb (TELAM) -- Defense Minister Raul Borrás today said here that in the next few days evidence will be provided in connection with the charges leveled against General Ramon Camps, who is being held at 1st Army headquarters. Camps has been ordered to stand summary trial before the Armed Forces Supreme Council by President Alfonsín.

Borrás gave assurances that Camps is being detained because of the provocative attitude that he has repeatedly adopted. Addressing the journalist who was asking him about the matter, Borrás said: Don't worry, evidence will be provided. If there were no evidence, the Supreme Council would order his release. But don't worry, because evidence will be provided.

The minister made these remarks while greeting reporters at the 5th Army Command headquarters in Bahia Blanca, where today he began his 2-day inspection of Armed Forces units in southern Argentina.

In response to a question about the La Plata archbishop, Monsignor Antonio Plaza, Borras said that everyone else believed that Msgr Plaza was not very much in favor of democracy. According to the La Plata branch of the APDH [expansion unknown], Msgr Plaza may have been involved in covering up torture, illegal detention, and failure to comply with public servants' duties when he was chaplain of the Buenos Aires police when the number of kidnappings and missing people cases in Buenos Aires reached a high.

Msgr Plaza said yesterday that the request that an investigation be opened was absurd. He also denied that he was aware of any excesses that may have been committed during the antisubversive war waged by the military dictatorship.

The minister also gave assurances that total cohesion prevails within the Armed Forces and that efforts are being made to improve inter-force relations, relations which, he recalled, proved to be inadequate during the South Atlantic events.

Borras reiterated that unity prevails within the Armed Forces and explained that the decision to sign a pact with Chile was made for political reasons which have nothing to do with the Armed Forces.

During his conversation with reporters, he revealed that the creation of a joint command in the southern zone is under consideration and that joint maneuvers might be staged in Patagonia this year.

Borras was accompanied by General Julio Fernandez Torres, chief of the joint staff, and by General Jorge Harguindegui, Rear Admiral Ramon Arosa, and Major General Teodoro Waldner, the Army, Navy, and Air Force chiefs of staff respectively. The minister and his entourage left the military section of the Jorge Newbery metropolitan airport shortly after 0900 today. They arrived in Bahia Blanca at 1025, where they were received by General Mario Aguado Benitez, commander of the 5th Army, and other officers and noncommissioned officers of the three branches.

Later, in his conversation with reporters, Borras also said that the objective of this first contact that he will make with commanders of military units will be to establish the general guidelines within which the ministry will work, and to outline the criteria to be adopted for the kind of Armed Forces desired. In this regard, he stressed that the Armed Forces must be, above all, modern and efficient, and that cooperation will be requested to this end.

When asked about the criticism of the government's decision to designate official delegates [delegados normalizadores] in unions, Borras noted that it is part of the pressure that is being applied by the pro-labor union deputies who are trying to safeguard their own draft bill.

"I think that the delay in the amendment to the military code," he added, "to a certain extent has been caused by the same pressure." He also regarded as highly positive the approval by the Senate of an amended version of the military code bill submitted by the executive branch. The bill, which was approved last night, will now return to the Chamber of Deputies.

Borras and his entourage then traveled to the Puerto Belgrano Navy Base. They are due to travel to Comodoro Rivadavia tomorrow to visit the 4th Air Brigade, the 9th Infantry Brigade, and the 8th Infantry Regiment headquarters.

CHIEF OF JOINT STAFF OUTLINES FUTURE PLANS

PY041855 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1826 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Feb (TELAM) -- Julio Fernandez Torres, chief of the Joint Staff, today stated that the constitutional process started in December strengthens well-founded hopes for the entire society of the Republic. The military authority spoke at a ceremony to celebrate the Joint Staff's 17th anniversary. The ceremony was presided over by Defense Minister Raul Borrás and delegations of the Armed Forces were also in attendance.

General Fernandez Torres commented that this ceremony is being held under different circumstances that are auspicious from the institutional point of view, granting the Armed Forces a new chance to finally develop an efficient system to fulfill the purposes that justify their existence. The chief of staff said that "the current historical circumstances grant us all a new, propitious opportunity to resume the paths set for us by the Constitution."

He said that the Armed Forces, specifically and efficiently trained, should help in guaranteeing that the nation's vital interests are safeguarded from interference and disturbances, either overt or covert. In this regard he referred to those who try to subvert the basic values upon which Argentina stands, as well as to those who have designs on our legitimate patrimony.

In another part of his speech, Fernandez Torres emphatically pointed out that we must hold our heads high and keep our eyes firmly on the horizon so that eventualities do not divert us from our final goal of greatness. He voiced his hope that "the debate and daily protests, which are characteristic of constructive criticism, do not sap the strong will that must be at the service of the fatherland's best interests."

The chief of the Joint Staff said that those who foresaw the need for joint actions should be duly congratulated. He termed the Joint Staff as the basic structure for the harmonious functioning of the military within the national potential.

Fernandez Torres pointed out that the challenge that faces the Armed Forces and the community is the quest for the right path toward overall, unified efforts to merge drives and interests in order to realize the greatly desired well-being and to provide the security that is necessary to make that well-being possible.

He admitted that all coherent actions are the result of human intelligence and will, and he stressed that the education and training of cadres must be aimed at fully attaining the correct skills and attitudes to reach the chosen objective.

He referred to improvisation and to the immediate need to eliminate this habit. This will demand imagination, effort, and a vocation for service. Regrettably, many good intentions have remained just that, good intentions.

He added that today we are burdened with bitter experiences on which we must capitalize intelligently. By so doing we will implement a realistic military strategy within the defense policy, that will permit the integration of the Armed Forces into a harmonious, balanced, and modern combat force. He indicated that once the transition period is over, and once the legal documents that will outline the national defense policy have been approved, "we aspire to implement realistic and systematic plans at the level of military strategy and operations."

CONGRESS TO REVIEW SECRET DRUG ACCORDS WITH U.S.

PY042245 Paris AFP in Spanish 2012 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] La Paz, 3 Feb (AFP) -- It was indicated in La Paz today that the secret accords which the Bolivian interior minister signed with the U.S. ambassador to reduce coca plantations will be reviewed by the Bolivian Congress in view of the demands submitted by congressional representatives for Cochabamba, where most of the coca leaves are harvested.

During a press conference, the parliamentarians said that the accords jeopardize the sovereignty of the country and harm the economy of the nation.

Very recently a Bolivia newspaper published the text of a secret accord signed by former Interior Minister Mario Roncal Antezana and U.S. Ambassador Edwin G. Corr, which included a plan for drastically reducing coca plantations, the establishment of a special antidrug brigade, and the implementation of a rural development program in Chapare. The amount of farmland devoted to coca plantations in Chapare is approximately 13,000 hectares. Coca production is approximately 55,000 tons, that is, almost 550 kilograms per day [figures as received].

According to the DEA, cocaine traffic involves deals worth more than \$1 billion in Peru and Bolivia. Chapare coca farmers, mainly peasants, oppose the reduction and replacement of coca plantations because they claim that their survival depends on them.

WORKERS OPPOSE BUSINESSMEN'S STRIKE CALL

Factory Workers Refuse Strike

PY032350 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The La Paz Factory Workers Confederation has decided not to join the 48-hour work stoppage called by the Bolivian Businessmen's Confederation. COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] leader Victor Lima reported on the decisions made by the Workers Confederation in a meeting held yesterday.

[Begin Lima recording] In the face of the clearly provocative attitude adopted by businessmen, who want to close factories, workers yesterday decided to disregard the call for a strike and to work normally during the days chosen for the stoppage.
[end recording]

Government Rejects Pressure

PY040135 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The government of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] will not negotiate under pressure with the private businessmen. This categorical statement was made by Planning and Coordination Minister Roberto Jordan Pando. According to the minister the government is willing to negotiate the feasible points once the 48-hour strike is up. Minister Pando also stated that the private businessmen, overlooking regulations and procedures, have decreed the stoppage for next week. Answering questions the minister also stated that the Brazilian president's visit to the country will not be changed.

MINERS OCCUPY PLANNING MINISTRY, DEMAND STAPLES

PY040110 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Workers of the Caracol mine in Coro Coro this afternoon occupied the Planning and Coordination Ministry demanding supplies of staples for their stores. The Coro Coro mine workers, who arrived in La Paz this evening, have occupied the ministry premises demanding, we reiterate, that their demands for supplies of staples be fulfilled. (Samuel Vilca Valle), Coro Coro mine delegate, referring to the event stated:

[Begin (Vilca) recording] We want to inform the public that this afternoon we mobilized some 90 workers of the Coro Coro [words indistinct] headed by our union leaders to demand that the Planning Ministry and economic team promptly solve the hardship we are enduring due to the fact that for months our stores have been out of flour, rice, sugar, bread, meat, and other basic items for the miners' families. For this reason, we have occupied this hall demanding a prompt solution and have demanded the presence of the ministers of state.

There is a special commission currently holding talks with the economic team, and we are awaiting the results of the meeting. Should they be negative, we will intensify our actions seeking the fulfillment of our demands. [end recording]

CORRECTION TO SILES CABINET APPOINTMENTS

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "President Siles Zuazo Swears In New Cabinet" published in the 20 January Latin America DAILY REPORT on page C1, paragraph three, line 2:

Oscar Bonifaz Gutierrez	Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism
(correcting title)	

Same page, paragraph four:

Jorge Medina	Minister of Agriculture and Campesino Affairs
(adding dropped name and title)	

SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS INDUSTRY MINISTER

PY031349 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Arkadiy Glukhov said during a meeting with Industry and Commerce Minister Oscar Bonifaz that his country is interested in importing Bolivian products in exchange for Soviet technical cooperation and equipment. Glukhov said that the Soviet Union would like to buy tin and copper concentrate, which are traditional Bolivian exports.

He also explained that in exchange for Bolivian products, his country would be willing to supply Bolivia with mining equipment and machinery. The Soviet ambassador added that some of this equipment is already being supplied to Bolivia.

[Begin Glukhov recording] [In Russian followed by Spanish translation] I discussed with the minister the possibility of buying some traditional Bolivian export products. The Soviet Union is willing to buy tin and copper concentrate, Bolivian products which bring large amounts of foreign currency into the country. We are willing to bring into the country mining equipment and machinery, some of which is already being imported. [end recording]

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY030040 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today arrived in Rio de Janeiro. His entourage includes Anthony Motley, former U.S. ambassador to Brazil and current under secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Beryl Sprinkel, the under secretary for monetary affairs, and Nestor Sanchez, the assistant to the secretary of defense.

Shultz, who will spend 4 days in Brazil, will meet with the U.S. ambassadors accredited to South American countries. On Sunday afternoon, Shultz and his entourage will leave for Brasilia, where they will carry out their official agenda.

'NEW PHASE' OF U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION VIEWED

PY040105 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1746 GMT 3 Feb 84

[By Francisco Figueroa]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 3 Feb (EFE) -- On Monday, the United States and Brazil will resume their military ties through the signing of an agreement that exchanges the old-time, anti-communist alliance for a flourishing military cooperation.

Through this agreement, Brazil will become the first country in the hemisphere to enjoy U.S. military treatment similar to that which Washington grants its European allies. Reliable sources in this capital have stated that this treatment reveals the significance of the cooperation agreement between the military industries of the two countries to be signed on Monday during U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' official visit to Brazil.

The agreement will mark the beginning of a new phase in U.S.-Brazilian military relations that dropped to their lowest level since 1977 when the Brazilian military regime denounced all the agreements that linked the Armed Forces of the two countries. The Brazilian Government made that decision to avoid being the target of the international community's criticism in view of an imminent cut in U.S. military assistance due to a law passed by the U.S. Congress that, during Jimmy Carter's administration, subordinated the granting of military aid to respect for human rights.

U.S.-Brazilian military relations began a normalization phase with Ronald Reagan's arrival in the White House and with this South American country's "slow but gradual" political opening.

REPORTAGE ON PLANE HIJACKED TO SURINAME, CUBA

Passengers, Crew Reported in Suriname

PY041316 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] We are again in contact with reporter Amorin Filho at Congonhas Airport.

[Began relay] All right, Pereira Martins. More details on the hijacking of the Cruzeiro do Sul airplane that took place early this morning.

Just a few moments ago, we contacted (Sonia Dualibe), an adviser on the staff of the VARIG-Cruzeiro airline here in Sao Paulo and we have been given more details. The Cruzeiro do Sul A-300 Airbus' registration is PV-BLB and we now give you some details about the time of the hijacking. The plane was hijacked at approximately 2340 [0240 GMT] after taking off from the (Tererica) Airport of San Luis, Maranhao State, and it arrived at 0100 [0400 GMT], Brasilia time, at the Paramaribo airport in Suriname.

After the mediation of the Brazilian ambassador, the A-300 Airbus is now headed for Havana, the capital of Cuba.

At this time, VARIG headquarters in Rio de Janeiro has ordered that another plane, a (?DC-10), take off for Paramaribo to pick up the crew and 58 passengers who are waiting to return to Brazil. These passengers will be taken to Belam and Manaus, which are the normal stopovers of the plane that was hijacked early this morning. [end relay]

Crewman Reportedly Killed

PY041355 Paris AFP in Spanish 1242 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Sao Luis de Maranhao, Brazil, 4 Feb (AFP) -- Aeronautical sources have reported that an airbus plane belonging to the Brazilian VARIG Company was hijacked early this morning and its course set for Havana, Cuba. One of the members of the crew was shot dead when he resisted the hijackers. The plane carried 160 passengers and a crew of 40. [as received]

Crewman's Death Not Confirmed

PY041806 Paris AFP in Spanish 1554 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 4 Feb (AFP) -- The Brazilian VARIG Company's airbus plane with 158 passengers on board, which was hijacked today by three persons, landed at the Cuban city of Camaguey this afternoon. The VARIG management has not confirmed the death of a crew member, who was hit by a bullet when he tried to wrench a gun away from one of the hijackers.

MILITARY COURT JUDGE CALLS FOR DIRECT ELECTIONS

PY042355 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Feb 84 p 5

[Excerpt] Admiral Julio de Sa Bierrenbach, High Military Court judge, yesterday told FOLHA DE SAO PAULO that in this "unique period of Brazilian history when the country is overtaken by the worst crisis ever, it is of fundamental importance that the next president command the broadest popular support so that he may adopt rigorous measures to save the nation. So, Congress, acting patriotically, should give back to the nation the right to elect its next president through direct balloting."

The admiral said that an unpopular president will not be able to exercise his functions. He added that if the PDS [Social Democratic Party] insists on having indirect elections and if the party's convention does not nominate a man with popular support, such as Vice President Aureliano Chaves, former Minister Helio Beltrao, or even Senator Marco Marciel, just to name a few presidential hopefuls (the admiral supports Aureliano Chaves), the crisis will worsen and the country will end up in an untenable position.

Bierrenbach affirmed that if the PDS does not give on the issue of indirect elections, its candidates will be rejected by voters in the next congressional elections and the party will be demoted to minority status in Congress.

AURELIANO CHAVES ENTERS PRESIDENTIAL RACE

PY040220 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Vice President Aureliano Chaves has officially launched his candidacy for the presidential nomination. In Belo Horizonte, Chaves today spoke to the Minas Gerais Legislative Assembly and announced his candidacy for the presidential nomination of the PDS [Social Democratic Party] national convention.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS SCORE U.S. ENVOY'S REMARKS

PY032205 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Former Christian Democrat Congressman Carlos Dupre has stated that we regret the fact that Ambassador James Theberge used such a sarcastic tone of voice without even referring to the essence of the letter.

Dupre was referring to the statements made by U.S. Ambassador Theberge regarding a document submitted to him by 13 members of the Christian Democratic Party protesting statements in support of Chilean economic policy made by Beryl Sprinkel, U.S. under secretary for monetary affairs, during his recent visit to our country. When Ambassador Theberge was asked about the letter, he told journalists that he rejects any attempt to tell U.S. officials how they should behave democratically.

In view of these statements, Carlos Dupre, on behalf of the Christian Democratic Party members who sent the document, answered the ambassador:

[Begin Dupre recording] A. It is obvious, from what he said, that the ambassador has not read our letter because we do not intend, nor have we stated, that we want to tell U.S. officials how to behave democratically. The Chilean people are aware of our struggle to recover the exemplary democracy that we lost, thereby turning our country into an example of fascist totalitarianism, of which we are ashamed.

B. Our letter protests the fact that foreign officials, important U.S. officials such as Jean Kirkpatrick and Mr Sprinkel, direct the lines of pressure of some private U.S. economic circles to set the course of Chile's economy. The way in which the rescheduling of our foreign debt was handled clearly reveals this attitude, which is endorsed by visiting U.S. officials, who make inappropriate political statements. [end recording]

Carlos Dupre then stated that the Christian Democrats praise the defense of democracy and respect the effort made to strengthen it in countries such as the United States.

[Begin Dupre recording] A. This is the only reason for which we requested that the legal [regulares] U.S. organizations and institutions sanction the Chilean banking monopoly, in the hope that they will end this new type of financial colonialism to which we have been subjected with the approval of some important officials of the current U.S. Administration.

B. We regret the fact that, without referring to the essence of our letter, the U.S. ambassador used a sarastic tone of voice that reveals no sympathy for the significance of the fact that sectors of the Chilean opposition wish to recover their democracy above and beyond the economic convenceience of maintaining a dictatorship, as some foreign officials have expressed. [end recording]

ZALDIVAR ON JARPA'S REFERENCE TO RADIO MOSCOW

PY032030 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Andres Zaldivar, president of the World Union of Christian Democrats, said that the interior minister should make his own judgments on what is happening in the country and not listen to what Radio Moscow has to say.

The political leader was asked his opinion of statements made by the foreign minister at the end of a luncheon with union leaders. On the occasion, Minister Jarpa said that despite statements by Radio Moscow and other sectors, which he termed as extremists, there is no chance that a strike may take place in Chile.

[Begin Zaldivar recording] I do not think that the country has to listen to commentaries from Radio Moscow and other sectors. I think that we are mature enough to solve our problems within the country, which is what I think is being done. Radio Moscow may say what it wants, but it has no influence on us, and the government cannot go on using it as an excuse. We have listened to these arguments for 10 years now. I think that it would be better to analyze the causes of problems and the reasons for these types of statements and reactions. I think that the interior minister should make his own judgment on what Radio Moscow is saying or not saying. [end recording]

Zaldivar was then asked about the reaction of labor union representatives at the end of the meeting with Minister Jarpa in which they stated that they would have to carry out a general strike if the government did not solve the problems promptly.

[Begin Zaldivar recording] So long as there is reason to justify it, the right to strike is legitimate. I think that there is enough justification for the labor unions and other sectors to take such a measure to exert pressure on the government to get it to solve the very serious problems that the people are enduring. [end recording]

Andres Zaldivar then pointed out that the government is promoting this strike because it is creating the necessary conditions and supplying the reasons for it.

7,000 ATTEND MDP RALLY; ARRESTS, CLASH REPORTED

PY060015 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Feb (EFE) -- A group of 22 persons was arrested today while holding a demonstration in the streets near the Caupolican Amphitheater at the end of the People's Democratic Movement [MDP] assembly demanding the ouster of President Pinochet's government and a prompt return to democracy. Those arrested were released as soon as their identities and addresses were registered, but they will have to appear in court.

The clash with the police lasted approximately 1 and 1/2 hours. Some windows of stores and vehicles were broken during the clash, but no injuries were reported.

The Caupolican Amphitheater was packed with more than 7,000 persons, who listened to musical groups and orators, followed by a final report by MDP President Manuel Almeyda. Next to the Chilean flag on the podium were those of the groups linked to the MDP, such as the socialist group headed by Clodomira Almeyda, the Communist Party, the United Popular Action Movement (MAPU), and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

The public also carried the flags and banners of the groups taking part in the meeting. During the gathering the public chanted almost continually the well known slogans "It Will End" and "The People United" as well as cheers for their favorite leaders, among them former President Salvador Allende.

At one point in the meeting a group set fire to a U.S. flag accompanied by shouts against that country and cheers for Cuba, Nicaragua, and the Salvadoran rebels.

Manuel Almeyda, after pointing out that today's gathering was the result "of the uncontainable scope of our struggle," termed the MDP "as the tool for leading the masses in the struggle against the military regime headed by General Augusto Pinochet."

Almeyda proposed a national accord to be formed by all the opposition democratic forces, and at the same time listed the guidelines to establish a provisional democratic government in the shortest possible time. Among these guidelines are the election of a constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution, the annulment of the 1980 Constitution, the dismantling of the National Information Center (political police), and the solution of the problem of arrested-missing persons and the punishment of those responsible for this problem.

WORKERS PLAN 27 MAR PROTEST; STRIKE DATE NOT SET

PY040045 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The so-called National Workers Command [CNT] has called for a new day of protest on 27 March and has agreed to carry out a strike on some undetermined date. The CNT meeting took place at the Palermo Theater, Puente Alto, and was attended by Rodolfo Seguel, Manuel Bustos, and other union leaders. It was also disclosed that a national assembly will be held on 14 April to set the date for the strike.

In the meantime the various members of the so-called National Workers Command will travel to various areas of the country seeking support for and participation in the new day of peaceful protest.

MINES MINISTER DEPARTS FOR BRUSSELS MEETING

PY041905 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Mines Minister Smauel Lira Ovalle has left for Brussels. In the Belgian capital he will participate in a meeting intended to promote European investments in the Latin American mining sector. Latin American mines ministers will meet there with representatives of international financial institutions, European investors, and smelting companies [empresas de transformacion]. European manufacturers of mining equipment and technology experts will also attend.

The meeting is sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank and the nonferrous metal industry's liaison committee to the EEC.

In addition to Lira, the Chilean delegation includes General (Ruben Chingler), vice president of the copper commission; Manuel Felui, president of the National Mining Association, and others.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 20-HOUR VISIT

PA042351 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2325 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Bogota, 4 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin arrived here this afternoon at 1730 (2230 GMT) for a 20-hour visit. Alfonsin was met at the Catam military airport by President Belisario Betancur and his cabinet. After brief ceremonies at the airport, the Argentine president went to a downtown hotel to spend the night.

Comments on National, L.A. Issues

PA052242 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Report by Alcides Antonio Jauregui Bautista, national coordinator for "Supernews"]

[Text] President Raul Alfonsin made an important statement regarding the situation in his country and Latin America at a news conference with national and international journalists at the Tequendama Hotel. Regarding the current dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom over the Malvinas Islands, the Argentine president said that his country's weapon is the law.

Alfonsin also referred to the Contadora Group and said that his country will not join the group, but that it will give its moral support and will support the peace efforts for Central America. He added that Latin Americans should have their own forums to solve their problems, and said that foreign ministers' meetings are always productive. In reply to questions from "Supernews" regarding the Kissinger report and the territorial dispute with Chile, Alfonsin said:

[Begin recording] [Alfonsin] We are convinced that the people's principles of self-determination and nonintervention must be respected. We see how the Central American peoples are struggling to do away with feudal systems that have enslaved them for countless years, and we firmly support the efforts of the Contadora Group countries. We are also convinced that a change in the U.S. perception of the problems of our subcontinent is necessary. In this regard, we must recognize that the Kissinger report is an advance, because for the first time -- as far as I can remember -- at least it analyzes in depth the drama of social injustice as one of the reasons for this type of problem. In other words, it mentions the social contrasts, the need for fundamental economic aid. Unfortunately, at the same time, in a very blunt and candid manner, the possibility of direct intervention is not discarded, violating -- to say the least -- my own ethical concept of universal policy. It is not possible to talk in these terms, because this leaves open the threat of intervention, which we would of course deplore.

[Question indistinct]

[Alfonsin] We are very optimistic, young lady. We are prepared to settle our problems on the basis of the categorical observance [distincion] of the oceanic principle. [end recording]

This was President Alfonsin's answer to Pilar Barrera of Colombia's Cadena Radial Super on the controversy with Chile. He also said he regretted the postponement of the elections in Nicaragua.

When asked how his government would tackle the problem of immorality in Argentina, he answered that this would be done as he promised during his election campaign; that is, it would be combatted within the bounds set by democracy and always based on the principles upheld by radicalism. This means that rather than acting along merely ideological lines, the government would act on the basis of ethics.

Proposes 'Joint Action' Toward U.S.

PY052030 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1740 GMT 5 Feb 84

[By Jesus Fonseca Escartin]

[Text] Bogota, 5 Feb (EFE) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin made a call here today to all Latin American countries to adopt a joint position in relation to the United States. "The United States has been putting obstacles on our trade, and I believe the time has come for us to act like other world regions which have already learned to jointly defend their interests," Alfonsin said.

Speaking at a press conference and commenting on the Central American issue, Alfonsin emphasized the need to enforce the principles of self-determination of all peoples and of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries.

"We are convinced that the United States must change its views on Latin American problems," Alfonsin told EFE. He admitted, however, that "some progress to this effect can be observed in the Kissinger report. We want to emphasize this because it is the first time that the drama of social injustice has been considered rather thoroughly as one of the causes of Latin American problems."

Alfonsin also noted that "unfortunately, the report does not exclude the possibility of an intervention. We deplore the crude, open fashion with which this threat, which collides with our ethical concept of world politics, has been made in the report."

Alfonsin also noted the danger involved in a possible NATO intervention outside Europe if the supplies of raw materials or energy for Europe were endangered. "We have to be quite alert on this and, in the case of Argentina, there is a serious danger because of the Malvinas. Actually, this is a threat to Latin America at large," he said.

Commenting on Argentine-Chilean relations, Alfonsin said his government is optimistic "and determined to overcome the Beagle problem on the basis of an outright distinction of the two-ocean principle."

"Circumstances are leading us to the conclusion that Latin America countries cannot solve their problems through isolated measures, but rather through the extraordinary force stemming from joint actions against political or economic discrimination," Alfonsin said here in Bogota.

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 1552 GMT on 5 February carries a report on Alfonsin's press conference in Bogota. In the following paragraph, TELAM describes Alfonsin's remarks on U.S. relations with Latin America.

"Asked about a reformulation of the OAS as a result of the role played by the United States during the Malvinas war, the president said that it would be useful for all Latin Americans to have a forum at which we can publicly discuss those problems our subcontinent is having with the United States." "Alfonsin said that an organization which is already functioning now, such as the Latin American Economic System (SELA), should be used for this purpose. Its activities should be furthered and we should start by calling meetings of SELA foreign ministers, for instance, to give SELA a political role. This, or any other way, could be used."]

Signs Joint Declaration

PA052007 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Bogota -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has said that his government should not be considered vengeful simply because it has initiated legal action against several Argentine generals, some of them former presidents. He said his government is based on two principles: Justice and ethics, and that therefore under no circumstances can he ignore disrespect for the law, law which should prevail in any democracy.

We, the Argentine Radicals, believe that ethics come before any ideology, the Argentine president said. He rejected charges that he is conducting a vengeful government with regard to members of the Argentine Armed Forces, some of whom are currently under arrest and awaiting trial for violating their country's laws and several human rights principles.

Colombian President Belisario Betancur today said that the Latin American unity conceived in the minds of Bolivar and San Martin is becoming a reality with the re-encounter promoted by the region's presidents. He made this statement at the proclamation of a joint document signed by Colombia and Argentina to advance cooperation.

[Begin Betancur recording] We Colombians believe that the dream of Latin American unity that the forgers of our nation -- General San Martin and the Liberator Simon Bolivar -- anticipated is beginning to become a reality in this re-encounter, which makes us realize after all that we are all part of the same fatherland; Latin America. May I say this, Mr President, ministers, and ambassadors, with heartfelt words on behalf of the Colombian people. [end recording]

For his part, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin said that the search for the Latin American ideal is not utopian, and that this continental identity will be more vigorously enforced.

[Begin Alfonsin recording -- in progress] ...which as the president has very well noted, is inspired in the struggle of our liberators [words indistinct]. We -- as you mentioned in recalling Argentine writer Borges, are [words indistinct] a little, and although we are facing many difficulties and the struggle is full of obstacles, and even though we know we must still overcome very hard and difficult times -- do not feel that our ideal is utopian, although at times we may [word indistinct] our hopes and aspirations are dying. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

The Colombian and Argentine presidents exchanged the orders of San Martin and the Cross of Boyaca to conclude Alfonsin's visit in Colombia. Alfonsin asked Latin American countries to use their purchasing power to pressure the most developed countries in the world to end their discrimination in international trade.

The Argentine president said that the deficit experienced in the trade balances of all the countries in this part of the American Continent -- and consequently their large foreign debts -- result from this trade discrimination, as these developed countries prefer to acquire their basic goods from countries in the Mediterranean, southern Africa, and the Caribbean. Raul Alfonsin arrived from Caracas yesterday, and a few minutes ago left on board an Argentine Air Force jet.

BETANCUR, MATAMOROS CITED ON GUERRILLAS

PA030448 Bogota El TIEMPO in Spanish 28 Jan 84 pp 1-A, 9-A

[Excerpts] President Belisario Betancur has announced peremptorily that he will not pardon those guerrillas who did not accept the amnesty and are still participating in the subversive groups, while Defense Minister General Gustavo Matamoros has said that "if necessary, we will return the fire of the soldier-killers." Betancur made his announcement in a meeting at the Narino Palace with the deans and directors of the schools of medicine of Central American universities, who are attending a congress in Bogota. "To forgive crimes henceforth would be doing away with the law and would leave our society defenseless," President Betancur said in response to questions about a possible pardon that rebel groups raised a few days ago with the Peace Commission.

Betancur said that "a dividing line was drawn with the general amnesty; absolutely everything in the past has been forgotten, this is not true of actions carried out henceforth." He stressed that the government will continue to guarantee the safety of those rebels who accepted the benefits of the amnesty so that they may live a normal life, both in Colombia and abroad, and will provide them with the necessary support to allow them to rejoin society.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Gen Gustavo Matamoros D'Costa said that the Army will no longer permit its soldiers to be killed and that, if necessary, it will return the fire of the guerrilla groups that are committing these crimes. Matamoros announced that an investigation into the death of seven soldiers in Puerto Berrio has been ordered, and asked the peasants not to leave their land, because "we will give you all the necessary guarantees." The defense minister made this statement at the Civil Defense headquarters, where he decorated General Jose Ramon Calderon, a former Colombian Air Force commander.

Matamoros highly praised the Army troops and criticized the subversive groups, while declaring that the Army is aware of its obligation to the country and that its greatest desire is for peace in Colombia.

He added, however, that they are prepared to return the guerrillas' fire if they continue to spread violence and kill innocent people in actions such as "the murder of seven soldiers in Cerro Grande in the middle Magdalena region."

He accused people outside the government and military of prompting the flight of peasants, who are abandoning their land in fear of the violence that has appeared in various areas. He mentioned a case that took place this week in the rural area of Remedios, Antioquia Department, and declared that all necessary guarantees will be given to ensure that this situation does not persist. Matamoros appealed to all Colombians, and especially to the peasants in regions affected by the rebel groups, to return to their land in absolute confidence that the state will protect them and that no one will be permitted to hurt them.

DRUG RING TAPS JUSTICE MINISTER'S PHONES

PA032258 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] F-2 operatives have discovered that a ring of drug traffickers tapped Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla's home and office telephones. The newspaper EL ESPECTADOR disclosed that, according to the F-2's reports, the criminals bugged the telephone lines either to learn about the decisions made by the minister and the National Council on Drugs in their struggle against drug trafficking or to arrange to kill Lara Bonilla.

11 FARMERS REPORTEDLY ABDUCTED TO VENEZUELA

PA032206 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 31 Jan 84 p 12-A

[Report by Efrain Ovalle]

[Text] Riohacha, 30 January -- Governor Rodrigo Dangond Lacouture has protested the abuse and subsequent arrest of 11 Colombians by members of the Venezuelan National Guard. The unfortunate Colombians are peasants who grow coffee in the area known as "El Resumidero," near the Perija mountain range, south of Guajira. The farmers -- Florentino Rubio, Moises Jimenez, Juan Saavedra, Rigoberto Valencia, Alejandro Felizola, Evelio Castrillon, Alouso Vega, Hernando Vega, Alcides Vega, Alex Alvarado, and Miguel Meza -- said that the guards took away their Colombian identification cards, killed their domestic and pack animals, and burned their homes. They added that they were then "taken in a helicopter to Maracaibo, where they were detained for some 30 hours, and were later released and left to their own devices."

FARC INTENSIFIES ACTIONS IN MIDDLE MAGDALENA

PA040059 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Feb 84 p 3-A

[Report by Jairo Cala Otero]

[Text] Bucaramanga, 31 Jan -- The 12th front of the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] today publicly admitted that violence has increased in a large portion of middle Magdalena, including parts of Santander and Antioquia, as a part of their "military" actions, and firmly warned that these actions will not be suspended. In a clandestine communique sent to the media in Bucaramanga, the subversive organization noted, "We will not suspend these military actions until both a truce and a cease-fire are agreed upon through a democratic dialogue for a lasting peace." The FARC document stated that they have persistently proposed both "the initiation of talks and a truce as the best way to arrive at a political solution for the social confrontation in middle Magdalena," but that no positive results have yet occurred.

BRIEFS

COCAINE CONFISCATED -- Cartagena -- Four hundred kilos of pure cocaine valued at more than 1 billion pesos were confiscated by police narcotics agents in the residential area of Cocagrande in Cartagena. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 1 Feb 84 p 1 PA]

MORE REPORTAGE ON 'STUDENT' DEMONSTRATIONS

Cabinet Not To Suspend Guarantees

PY041850 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Disorders caused by APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] students of Federico Villarreal University took place in the first four blocks of Nicolas de Pierola Avenue -- commonly known as Colmena -- yesterday at noon. Encouraged by professional agitators, the university students, among whom were also children, faced the police with sticks and stones. The police reacted firmly, but also with much moderation. Groups of excited students set fire to tires and garbage, while others threw stones from the roof of the university building.

Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb stated after the weekly cabinet meeting that it is not necessary to suspend constitutional guarantees.

[Begin Schwalb recording] We have been constantly informed about events, above all in Lima, and the interior minister has given us all the needed information to make an appraisal of the situation and decide if it is advisable to suspend constitutional guarantees. In the opinion of the appropriate authorities, the situation is manageable and it is not necessary to make use of the [word indistinct] authorization to suspend constitutional guarantees in order to restore complete public order. [end recording]

In turn, Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca announced the capture of a prominent individual linked with the subversive activities of the Shining Path. Percovich said that he could not disclose the name of the captured individual, so as not to obstruct investigations, but revealed that he is a teacher at San Cristobal University in Huamanga. When referring to the 504 persons arrested in the student riots, he said that 30 percent of them are workers, employees, street vendors, etc.

[Begin Percovich recording] As a result of the student disorders and acts of violence, which are known to the public, the police detained 504 citizens from 11 January to 1 February. About 30 percent of them are people who have nothing to do with university affairs. They are white and blue collar workers, street vendors, or people of various other occupations, as well as many unemployed.

In Cusco, 80 citizens have been detained, and 21 in Huancaayo. It should be pointed out that the police were attacked during those incidents, and 39 policemen and 13 Civil Guard officers were injured. I also wish to report to you about an important arrest. The captured individual is a teacher at San Cristobal University in Huamanga. For obvious reasons, I will not reveal his name, since the investigation is in progress. This citizen was captured in Chimbote with approximately 1,000 dynamite sticks, in addition to other explosives in his possession. [end recording]

Rector on Disturbances

PY031508 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0315 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Today San Marcos University Rector (Gaston Von Bush) announced that he has authorized the police to enter the grounds of the medical school in San Fernando to evict the foreign elements who infiltrated the school and caused serious disturbances yesterday on Grau Avenue.

The rector said that 95 percent of those involved in the disturbances are agitators and not medical students. He added that if the police intervene in San Fernando, he will prove to journalists that the agitators do not belong to the medical school. Lima Prefect Arturo Arrarte indicated that there are terrorists among the 208 people arrested yesterday.

AYACUCHO POLITICAL COMMAND DENIES DISAPPEARANCES

PY031517 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0644 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Yesterday the Ayacucho Political Command released the following communique:

1. The report that 40 peasants disappeared from Urancancha, Vilconchos District, Victor Fajardo Province, is absolutely false.
2. A report was also published on 25 January of alleged remarks made by the chief of the Political-Military Command admitting the existence of missing persons. The report was deemed false after the appropriate investigations were conducted and personal contact was made with the chief.
3. On 26 January 1984, a newspaper made charges that kidnappings and torture were allegedly carried out as part of the antisubversive struggle. This is slander against the police forces.
4. This Political-Military Command calls on all press correspondents in the emergency zone to be more truthful in their reports in order not to confuse the people by issuing false information.

ACTIVITIES OF VISITING ARGENTINE LEADERS REPORTED

Alfonsin Meets Shultz, Ortega

PY040205 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Feb 84

[By NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS' special correspondent]

[Text] Caracas , 3 Feb (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin said that the economic burden of the foreign debt must not be allowed to prevent the consolidation of the democratic renewal that Latin America is experiencing. In this regard, Alfonsin demanded that the international community stop discriminating against Argentina in foreign trade.

During an interview granted to Venezuelan television, Alfonsin compared the current Latin American situation to that experienced by "Europe after the war, when the dictatorships ended." He recalled that "the need to grant Europe significant aid was seen at that time, and that was what was done."

Nevertheless, Alfonsin noted that "the differences lie in the fact that although we are not requesting help, it must be understood that we can no longer grant help; that is, we must not be discriminated against in foreign trade."

The president made these comments in reference to his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during which, according to what he said, they discussed the foreign debt, which "has important political repercussions which no longer makes it merely a commercial matter."

Alfonsin thanked the Venezuelan people for the warm welcome that they had given him and pointed out that "they have not only been like that to us, but also to all our fellow countrymen who have found a second home here. I would say that it is almost the same fatherland, the Latin American fatherland."

He said that "in Latin America in general, there is a strong consensus on the need to work in unity to solve all our problems, not only those linked to economic and financial issues, but also those of a political nature."

"In one way or another we are beginning," as President Lusinchi said when he referred to Venezuela, "a new stage for Latin America in which, without rhetoric and with our feet firmly planted on the ground, but with the necessary imagination and creativity, we have to develop a plan of action which, through a joint effort, will allow us to progress in the economic development of our countries and in social justice for our peoples," he added.

Answering a journalist, Alfonsin acknowledged that he had met privately with Daniel Ortega, the junta coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government, although he gave no details about the conversation. In this respect, he limited himself to saying that "of course, there has been a fundamental change in relations with Nicaragua since Argentina gained its democracy."

Regarding other topics, he stated that the first goal in Argentina's transition toward democracy is that of obtaining a state of law, which has definitively been achieved, and then putting the country in order. "Put in order," he added, "by a fundamentally ethical concept more than by an ideological one, because I believe that our problem is a moral one."

When he was asked whether the military approves of trying members of the Armed Forces for having violated human rights, he said briefly that "the military does not approve or disapprove. I am the commander in chief of the Armed Forces."

Answering another question on whether justice would be provided for the relatives of the missing, he said that "it is wrong to say that we are going to do justice. What we are going to do is to respect justice in our country."

Regarding the Argentines that have taken up Venezuelan citizenship, he said that "we have submitted a draft bill to repeal that other law that deprives them of their nationality."

Alfonsin on UK Falklands Stance

PY040130 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Video interview with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin by unidentified reporter in Caracas on 3 February]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr President, your statement on the Malvinas Islands has had repercussions. There is a report in which Mr Geoffrey Howe, a secretary of state, is quoted as saying that Great Britain will not accept the intervention of a UN military force.

[Alfonsin] What everyone, Latin Americans in particular, should understand is that the fortification of the islands has given rise to a serious situation. Argentina has resumed its search for a peaceful settlement, a task in which it has been engaged for 150 years. We will be insistent in our efforts. We need everyone to realize that there is an intention to turn the South Atlantic into another issue in the East-West conflict.

Caputo Reveals UK Proposal

PY031659 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1550 GMT 3 Feb 84

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Caracas, 3 Feb (NA) -- Great Britain has made a proposal to Argentina to resume talks on the Malvinas Islands on the basis of a proposal that basically includes lifting reciprocal restrictions and an agreement to transfer from the island to the Argentine mainland the bodies of Argentine soldiers killed during the war.

This announcement was made here by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, who said that the Argentine Government will answer this proposal in the next few hours.

Another point included in the British proposal is the possibility of relatives of Argentine soldiers buried on the island visiting their graves. Caputo revealed that the British proposal demands that the talks "be open." He said the proposal also includes other issues concerning relations between the two countries. Commenting on the Argentine answer, Caputo said "it is inspired by the guidelines Argentina has been maintaining up to now." He noted that Argentina had stated that the talks should be resumed within the framework of the situation existing "before the conflict." "We believe that it is necessary to recreate the atmosphere that existed before the conflict," Caputo said. He said that "the appropriate framework" could be that of the United Nations.

Caputo added: "What we cannot accept is the precondition requiring that Argentina tacitly or expressly relinquish its sovereignty over the islands." He added: "This does not mean that we are demanding that the sovereignty issue be mentioned in order to resume talks, but we want to pick up negotiations from the point at which they were before the war."

Caputo said that the British proposal was made on 26 January through the Swiss Embassy, which is taking care of British affairs in Argentina, but that the proposal was not received by the Argentine Government until the day President Alfonsin and his entourage were leaving for Venezuela.

The foreign minister said the British proposal "does not mean negotiations are underway, but it contains a number of points aimed at initiating discussions." Caputo emphasized that the proposal does not entail negotiations, thus denying reports being disseminated abroad.

The Argentine foreign minister recalled that before the conflict, Argentina and Great Britain had been discussing "concrete aspects" of the relations that provided "an adequate framework" without establishing conditions over sovereignty. He said that "this is what we want," reiterating that it is not possible "to relinquish sovereignty tacitly or before hand."

He explained that the Argentine position "does not mean that we will have to include the issue of sovereignty at the beginning of the negotiations." He added: "We are not saying that."

In relation to the proposal made by President Alfonsin yesterday about the presence of a peace keeping force in the Malvinas to guarantee that the fortification of the islands does not continue, Caputo said that "unfortunately, there was a negative answer" from the British. Caputo went on to say that "if to Britain the guarantee of peace means having its own weapons, we are not going to accept it."

Caputo reiterated that the Radical Civic Union government insists that the negotiations must be carried out in accordance with UN Resolutions 2065 and 38/17, and Resolution 502 of the UN Security Council of 1982. He recalled that before the war, the discussions had included "air services, help for the islanders, and other issues." During the conversation with the foreign minister, it was not possible to determine if the British proposal gave any hope for a prompt resumption of negotiations. The foreign minister made important announcements during a chat with some journalists accompanying the presidential delegation during the trip from Venezuela to Colombia.

More on Falklands Remarks

PY031814 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1703 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Caracas, 3 Feb (DYN) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today revealed that the Argentine Government has received a British proposal to start negotiations over the Malvinas Islands on the basis of lifting reciprocal commercial restrictions in force since the two countries went to war in 1982. The Argentine foreign minister made these remarks in answer to reports of secret negotiations between his country and Great Britain reportedly held through the mediation of Switzerland and Brazil.

Caputo denied that "secret conversations or negotiations" had been held, adding that "all that took place is a first British communication as a result of the change of government." He added that the communication was made through the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires, "which is in charge of British interests in Buenos Aires, and we answered it through Brazil, which represents us in London."

Caputo went on to say that "we then received a second communication from London dated 26 January, which we only received 2 or 3 days ago, proposing beginning negotiations between the two countries through mutually lifting trade restrictions in force since 1982." Caputo rejected the possibility that the Alfonsin proposal was an answer to Great Britain because, he said, "this was an initiative from the president that unfortunately was publicly rejected by the British Government." He emphasized in this regard that Alfonsin's proposal was substantially aimed at satisfying the British concern of guaranteeing that Argentina does not have a warlike attitude. He then asked himself "what can be better than a UN peacekeeping force to guarantee peace?"

He added: "However, if the British intend to guarantee peace with their own weapons, that is another thing."

In conclusion, the foreign minister denied that during his stay here he had held any type of conversation with Baroness Young, the British representative at the presidential inauguration. He said, however, that "we are willing to use all the necessary means and channels to seriously start discussing this issue." He also emphasized that "Mrs Thatcher said at one time that she would never negotiate with a military government, but now that Argentina has a civilian and democratic government that is using adequate means to defend its legitimate aspirations, we hope that she will respond in the same manner."

Answer UK When Alfonsin Returns

PY031708 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Feb 84

[By TELAM's special correspondent]

[Text] Caracas, 3 Feb (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo revealed here today that on 26 January Argentina received a British proposal to initiate negotiations on the Malvinas Islands that would take place once both parties lift the commercial restrictions that they have enforced since the 1982 war. Caputo told Argentine newsmen that the British proposal has not yet been formally answered. He said this answer will be sent when the Argentine delegation led by President Raul Alfonsin returns to Buenos Aires.

Deputy on UK Response

PY0311939 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 Feb (DYN) -- The president of the Chamber of Deputies, Juan Carlos Pugliese, has stated that London's reply to President Alfonsin's suggestion to have a UN peacekeeping force on the Malvinas caused feelings of "great disgust" in the Argentine and in other Latin American delegations that are now in Caracas.

Deputy Pugliese, who is in Venezuela with the Alfonsin delegation attending the inauguration of Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, objected to "Great Britain's inconceivable stubbornness in refusing to talk and called this stance hardline and hard to define."

In statements to the Radio Continental program "Magdalena and the News," Deputy Pugliese also voiced his confidence in dialogue as the way to solve disagreements on the labor reorganization draft law, and said that after returning to Buenos Aires he will make a "final effort."

As to London's reply to the Buenos Aires proposal regarding the Malvinas, Deputy Pugliese said that the delegation reacted with "great disgust to Great Britain's inconceivable decision not to talk, and called it hardline and difficult to define." Pugliese added that such an intransigent stance defies "the UN decisions about talks," and objected to "provocative and disdainful actions being attempted against Argentina."

He reiterated that Great Britain is "a colonial power upholding a lost cause, lost because it is behind the times, and that although we have renounced the use of force, there are only a few countries which, even deep inside, still do not recognize Argentina's rights to sovereignty over the Malvinas." Pugliese went on to say that "we therefore will proceed with the diplomatic work until the time that our country's objective is attained: When the Malvinas are back under Argentine sovereignty."

He also noted that the short time interval between the Argentine proposal and the British reply demonstrates that "there is no reasoning, only a display of imperious force on the part of a former great power."

Pugliese strongly objected to the installation of nuclear weapons only a few kilometers away from Argentine continental territory as posing a danger to peace in the southern region. He said: "We Argentines are always being watched and questioned, as though we were a danger to world peace, not those great powers which cling to colonialism as the 20th century comes to an end."

Pugliese further said that "these attitudes of Great Britain are also accruing ill-will among its friends, who support it because of obligations, which we understand, and not from their hearts."

NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA, BETANCUR MEET

PA032300 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur will wind up today his 3-day official visit to Caracas, where he attended the inauguration of new Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi. Betancur met first with Nicaraguan Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega, with whom he discussed the area's situation and the efforts to be made by the Contadora Group in the next few weeks to achieve peace in Central America.

ORTEGA ON THREAT OF CONFRONTATION WITH HONDURAS

PA041659 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Caracas -- According to Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, the possibility of a military confrontation between his country and Honduras is increasing every day, encouraged by the United States.

In a short statement for the press last night after meeting privately with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, he said that the United States does not accept the possibility of a political solution to the existing problems. This increases the possibility of an armed confrontation with direct U.S. participation, Ortega stressed. The United States has stepped up its presence in the region, he added, referring later to the "mercenary air force's" invasion of his country. He also noted that Nicaragua has taken this case to the United Nations.

Meets With Monge

PA040331 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Report by correspondent William Cespedes in Caracas]

[Excerpt] In his Caracas Hilton hotel suite, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez met with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta. They discussed bilateral topics, and, according to the Costa Rican president, this type of meeting is neither positive nor negative, but simply inevitable.

The Sandinist regime's leader again (?charged) that Costa Rican territory is being used for attacks by rebel groups led by Eden Pastora. President Monge Alvarez then pointed that a number of dispatches from the AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA harm Costa Rica's image. The official Sandinist news agency has published reports abroad that harm our country's image, something that in no way benefits bilateral relations, President Monge Alvarez said.

Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, who participated in the meeting along with Fernando Berrocal Soto, minister of the Presidency, brought up the topic of border demarkation, delimitation of the territorial waters in the border region, and the work of the joint commission.

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT ON WITHDRAWAL OF ADVISERS

PA040337 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0018 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Caracas, 3 Feb (EFE) -- Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, today said that Cuba is willing to discuss the withdrawal of advisers from Central America at any time. Fernandez is representing the Havana government at President Jaime Lusinchi's inaugural ceremony.

On the problem of foreign advisers in Central America, he told journalists that "Cuba has announced to the world and to the Contadora Group that it is willing to hold talks on this issue." Fernandez added, "Naturally, this primarily depends on Nicaragua, based on what we have read in the press, we know that Nicaragua would agree to the withdrawal of all military aid given to the countries in the area."

Fernandez also stressed that Cuba will not withdraw its advisers on its own initiative because this would weaken the position of those who are being attacked.

As to relations between Venezuela and Cuba, Fernandez expressed his hope that they will improve under this new government in Caracas.

GUYANA'S PRIME MINISTER ON ESSEQUIBO CONFLICT

PA040331 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Caracas, 3 Feb (AFP) -- Guyana has every intention of seeking a satisfactory solution to the Essequibo conflict, Guyana's Prime Minister Ptolemy Reid said in Caracas today. Venezuela claims this territory of 159,000 square kilometers, which was taken away a century ago by Great Britain and annexed to Guyana, its colony at the time. The secretary general must now determine a way to solve the conflict, inasmuch as Caracas and Georgetown, the capital of Guyana, have failed to reach any agreement.

L.A. PRESIDENTS INTERCEDE ON BEHALF ON CHILEAN

PA041942 Paris AFP in Spanish 1831 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Caracas, 4 Feb (AFP) -- In Caracas six Latin American heads of state have asked Chilean President Augusto Pinochet to permit Radical Party leader Anselmo Sule to return to that country.

The joint request was sent to General Pinochet by Presidents Raul Alfonsin (Argentina), Belisario Betancur (Colombia), Luis Alberto Monge (Costa Rica), Ricardo de la Espriella (Panama), Salvador Jorge Blanco (Dominican Republic), and Jaime Lusinchi (Venezuela).

New Venezuelan President Lusinchi's inauguration was the occasion for the presidents and leaders of the Socialist International, of which Sule is vice president, to meet in Caracas.

The text of the letter from the six presidents is as follows:

"Concerned about the situation of our friend Anselmo Sule, who has been exiled from his country for more than 8 years without having any legal charges brought against him, we ask that you repeal the measures preventing his return to Chile."

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA040315 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1932 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Caracas, 3 Feb (EFE) -- Although there are countries willing to "make an effort for friendship with Spain," Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who is in Caracas, has not yet said which Latin American governments will allow the presence of ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] terrorists deported by France into their countries.

In a news conference with Spanish journalists, the prime minister denied that meetings have been held to urge Venezuela to accept the Basque terrorists.

Felipe Gonzalez made the statement before meeting with Latin American politicians on his final day in Caracas. Gonzalez is to meet with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda and will possibly meet with new Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi.

Felipe Gonzalez refused to disclose the content of his possible meeting with Lusinchi, but he admitted that Venezuela maintains a "favorable attitude" toward receiving the terrorists deported by France.

Regarding the current French willingness to withdraw its protection of the ETA, Gonzalez said that what is important "is the results and not the attitude," and he added that he would prefer to maintain a cautious position.

Nevertheless, the Spanish prime minister said that he "hopes that the French attitude will be maintained." Gonzalez might discuss this in an as of yet unscheduled meeting with Gaston Defferre, French minister of state for the interior, who is representing the French Government at Lusinchi's inauguration.

Gonzalez expressed optimism about the collective awareness that the democratic Western countries will "very soon" possess of the terrorist phenomenon.

Referring to the Contadora Group's efforts for peace in Central America, the prime minister said that their current stage is "slow and difficult."

Gonzalez indicated that in Nicaragua's case, the elections held there must be "authentic" because if they are not, it would mean a "gigantic step backward." The prime minister added that he believes that the Sandinists will "clearly" win clean elections.

Discussing the Contadora Group's support for the Nicaraguan elections, Gonzalez said that the position of the Contadora members "is not to strengthen totalitarian countries."

Regarding the March elections in El Salvador, Gonzalez said he was "very concerned" because he believes that "they are not representative" of the Central American peoples' preparation for participating in elections. Gonzalez said, however, that "even the most ill-prepared people are better able to decide their own destiny than is a scoundrel who assumes power."

Gonzalez said that the diplomatic relations that were "broken off" with Guatemala will only be resumed if Guatemala recognizes its responsibility for the 1980 fire in the Spanish Embassy, but he added that "I am not going to involve myself in an exchange of replies" with General Mejia Victores, the Guatemalan head of state.

The Spanish prime minister said that he will be unable to visit Bolivia in April due to previous commitments, but said he plans to do so as soon as possible, and added that he hopes that King Juan Carlos will visit Bolivia this year or during 1985 at the latest.

Speaking of establishing relations with Israel, Gonzalez said that he "hopes that peace will be achieved in the Middle East at the same time that relations are established."

Regarding economic relations with Venezuela, which nearly ended during Luis Herrera Campins' administration, Felipe Gonzalez said he supports their development on "realistic foundations."

Gonzalez mentioned that communications, fishing, and agriculture are possible new areas for economic exchange with Venezuela, although he noted that the economic crisis has created a difficult situation.

The prime minister stressed that Spain will continue to help the Latin American countries in dealing with their balance of payments as it has done in the Paris Club, "even though this entails a heavy burden on us."

He said that one of the many changes that his government has made is to include Admiral Angel Liberal Licini, the chief of the defense general staff, among his immediate advisers. The prime minister added that he hopes that members of the private economic sector and the political opposition will participate in his future state visits.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO U.S., UN -- La Ermita sources announced on 26 January that former Minister Valentin Hernandez Acosta will be designated Venezuelan ambassador to Washington and Reinaldo Figueredo Planchart ambassador to the United Nations. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 27 Jan 84 p 1 PA]

FISHERIES UNDER SECRETARY ON U.S. TUNA EMBARGO

FL032014 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1725 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican-U.S. talks on lifting the tuna embargo the United States has maintained since 1980 are stalled, according to Mexican fisheries authorities. The U.S. Government decreed the tuna embargo when Mexico put into effect the 200-mile limit for territorial waters. Because of this measures, purchases of Mexican tuna ceased and, consequently, U.S. tuna boats are now entering Mexican territorial waters to fish. However, it is the opinion of Under Secretary of Fisheries Alfonso Calderon that an opportunity to solve this problem may appear at any moment.

Calderon stated that Mexico will increase its fisheries operations in the exclusive economic zone [zona economica exclusiva] and on the high seas to increase the tuna catch, adding that last year the catch was 30,000 tons below the 50,000 tons needed for domestic consumption.

DEFENSE SECRETARY ON REFUGEES, DRUG CONTROL

PA050525 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 19 Jan 84 p 7

[By Ada Crespo]

[Excerpts] General Juna Arevalo Cardoqui, national defense secretary accompanied us on a tour so that we could observe the daily activities of the Mexican Army and Air Force before conducting our interview.

Regarding the Guatemalan refugees, Arevalo Cardoqui stated that between 25,000 and 27,000 people are living in 42 settlements along the border. Most of the residents are women and children. Only 15 percent are men, most of whom are adults. The SDN [National Defense Secretariat] maintains vigilance and order, and other secretariats provide support. He denied there have been any Guatemalan Army raids during the 13 months he has been in charge, and expressed confidence that the talks on the situation in Central America will end successfully and will achieve a firm peace for the region.

The defense secretary firmly stressed that he has struggled to control the farms where drugs are grown, thus protecting Mexico's children and youths. Some 85 percent of these farms have been destroyed, which will stop international groups from deceiving the Mexican peasants.

SWEDEN'S PRIME MINISTER PALME TO VISIT 6-9 FEB

FL032052 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1820 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Secretariat of Foreign Relations today confirmed that Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme's visit to Mexico City is scheduled for 6-9 February.

According to the Foreign Secretariat, during the prime minister's visit, the existing good relations between the two held on the international situation, particularly the Contadora Group's peace efforts in Central America.

Palme will arrive on Monday, 6 February, at Mexico City's International Airport, where he will be met by Secretary of Government Manuel Bartlett Diaz, the Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda, and Sweden's ambassador to Mexico, Karl-Anders Ingvar Wollter. The same day, he will place flowers on the Meland Monument. Half an hour later he will be received in the official residence of Los Pinos by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid.

PRESIDENT DE LA ESPRIELLA RETURNS FROM VENEZUELA

PA040408 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella and the official delegation that accompanied him to the inauguration of new Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi returned this afternoon. President De la Espriella, Government and Justice Minister Carlos Ozores, and Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega were out of the country for 48 hours. The president and his delegation were met at the Panamanian Air Force terminal by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the National Defense Forces; other members of the Defense Forces staff; and government ministers.

On his return, President de la Espriella said that the heads of state and government who met in Caracas discussed bilateral subjects and the Central American situation.

[Begin recording] [De la Espriella] First of all, we went to express our support for this recent celebration of democracy in Latin America.

[Unidentified reporter] Did you discuss a minisummit of the Contadora Group presidents?

[De la Espriella] No, there was no agreement on this, for we are actually in permanent touch with each other. A minisummit would only be held if the crisis grew worse and if it were found that more dynamic actions were necessary.

[Unidentified reporter] Did you discuss the situation involving the ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] members in Panama with [Spanish Prime Minister] Felipe Gonzalez?

[De la Espriella] Yes, naturally we spoke with him about the gentlemen who are here as our guests. They will decide soon where these gentlemen are to go. They might go to Venezuela, Cuba, or Mexico.

[Unidentified reporter] Did you hold talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz?

[De la Espriella] We did not hold any formal talks; I just met socially with Shultz.
[end recording]

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL ISSUES DECREE ON NOMINATIONS

PA031818 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] The Electoral Tribunal headed by Dr Cesar Quintero has issued a decree regulating Article 492 of the Electoral Code concerning political parties' nominations to elective posts.

According to the decree, which was signed yesterday and released today, the parties will make their nominations for the 1984 elections through congresses, assemblies, or conventions at a national level or at the level of electoral circuits, districts, and corregimientos, subject to the provisions of Articles 108 and 185 of the Electoral Code.

The tribunal further decrees that the political parties' provincial or district conventions may nominate candidates for legislators, mayors, councilmen, and corregimiento representatives for this year's election provided the electoral circuits, districts, or corregimientos in question are included within the respective provinces or districts.

LIBERAL PARTY CHIEF VIEWS ALLIANCE WITH PRD

PA031907 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Video interview with Liberal Party President Roderick Esquivel by Hector Donadio; place and date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Donadio] Has the Liberal Party, over which you preside, fixed its position in regard to the coming May and June elections?

[Esquivel] The Liberal Party fixed its position a long time ago, Hector.

[Donadio] What is it?

[Esquivel] We have said repeatedly that we are looking for a formula to achieve the broadest possible national unity in order to participate in the elections that will solve the problem of the transition toward effective democracy, and at the same time solve, through peaceful means and without any violence whatsoever, the socioeconomic problems faced by the people of Panama, and, most particularly, by the poor.

[Donadio] Are Liberals prepared to join in an alliance with the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] and, specifically, to support the presidential candidacy of Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta?

[Esquivel] This has been quite a touchy subject for Liberals because we have opposed the PRD all these years. If we formed an alliance with them now it might be interpreted as condoning the wrongdoing the PRD evidently has or may have been involved in the past. However, we find that the PRD leaders who have talked with us recently -- very recently -- are as sincerely interested as we are in finding a means to achieve the country's democratization.

Therefore, if we have to form an alliance with the PRD to solve this country's problems, I am sure the Liberal Party would be prepared to do so. This alliance would be no hindrance. We don't think we would be soiled, lose prestige, or commit a criminal act if we formed alliances to achieve a goal that is necessary and good for the country.

[Donadio] What is your party's position regarding the registration of the other liberal party, led by Dr Arnulfo Escalona?

[Esquivel] We are not against the registration of any party. What we do oppose is the use of our party's symbols to confuse and deceive our party's registered members. We also oppose the use of the name Authentic Liberal Party [Partido Liberal Autentico]. If this were allowed, if they call themselves authentic, what would we, the traditional Liberal Party, be? In Escalona's case the word authentic is being used for purely demagogic reasons. He knows perfectly well that we oppose and will continue to oppose the use of this name. Therefore, if he wants to seek registration, all he has to do is look for another name. He may even use the name Arnulfist Liberal [Liberal Arnulfista] if he wishes, but not Authentic Liberal Party. We won't allow this.

COSTA RICARED CROSS AID ASKED FOR ARDE GUERRILLAS

PA032001 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Our country has asked the International Red Cross for aid to solve the problem of Pastora's guerrillas. Our government has officially presented a formal request to (Aramil Cobel), delegate of the International Red Cross, asking that this organization cooperate with our country in solving the problem that the massive arrival of hundreds of men who had been fighting with Eden Pastora in Nicaragua's south represents. These men had run out of food and had no weapons.

(Aramil) has said that he sent a cable last night to the home office of the International Red Cross in Geneva regarding the Costa Rican request. The government sent its request to the International Red Cross because it has determined that most of Pastora's men do not qualify as refugees.

Meanwhile, it has been officially conceded that 12 rural guards on duty at the Tilaran refugee camp, where Pastora's men have been placed provisionally, have left the camp, thus leaving it without guards. None of the former fighters left the camp. Nevertheless, the guards' action has been characterized as completely irresponsible by Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano.

It is possible that 8 days will elapse before Costa Rica's request to the International Red Cross is answered. It is expected that the answer will be positive.

VICE PRESIDENT CLEARED OF POLITICAL WRONGDOING

PA031454 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 25 Jan 84 p 4

[Excerpt] The Supreme Electoral Tribunal has rejected a charge presented by the Social Christian Union against Alberto Fait, first vice president of the Republic, and Carlos Manuel Castillo, executive president of the Central Bank, for alleged involvement in political activities.

Castillo and Fait attended a meeting at the home of Jose Figueres, former president of the republic, where, according to Figueres, they said that if a proposed constitutional amendment permitting former heads of state to be presidential candidates were adopted, they would both renounce their hopes of being nominated by the National Liberation Party [PLN].

Also present at the meeting were Daniel Oduber, another former president, and Oscar Arias Sanchez, present PLN secretary general, among others.

Based on the Figueres statement, among other things, the Social Christian Union filed charges against Fait and Castillo under Article 88 of the Electoral Code, which forbids public officials' taking part in political activities.

According to Tribunal Secretary Carlos Vieta, the Electoral Tribunal ruled yesterday that the charge was unfounded and proceeded immediately to draft a resolution to that effect, to be released in the next few hours.

EL SALVADORPRESIDENCY CANCELS CONARA CEREMONY IN USULUTAN

PA042242 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Thirty minutes before the dedication ceremony for the National Commission for Reconstruction of Affected Areas, CONARA, plan for Usulután, the ceremony was canceled by the Presidential House, with no explanation from the 6th Brigade Headquarters, where it was going to take place, sources from the military post reported.

Some 50 local and foreign newsmen met on Friday at the main entrance of the 6th Brigade to cover the ceremony, to which they had been invited. The 6th Brigade Commander spoke to the newsmen about the progress of the reconstruction operation in Usulután Department. Afterward the newsmen visited several municipalities, finding everything calm in Usulután Department.

FDR'S UNGO ON 'GRENADIER I,' INVASION PROSPECT

PA051742 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] If the United States invades El Salvador militarily, El Salvador will not be like Grenada, Guillermo Ungo has said in Caracas. Ungo, who is president of the Salvadoran FDR, added that the maneuvers announced will not be called "Big Pine III," but "Grenadier I" instead. He charged that "Grenadier I" refers to the Central American Grenadiera anthem, giving it the ill-fated U.S. view of its aggression on Central America.

Ungo later told the journalists in Venezuela that only an illiterate could believe George Shultz when he talks about an alleged peace for the region.

EDITORIAL HITS 'PROPAGANDA' OF SHULTZ VISIT

PA050419 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Feb 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Shultz' Short Visit"]

[Text] Local political commentators have been cautious about the recent visits of Secretary of State George Shultz; Langhorne A. Motley, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs; and roving Ambassador Richard Stone, who spoke with President Alvaro Magana and some of his ministers, and also attended a luncheon with the presidential candidates. This is the first social event of its kind to be held under the present conditions and in line with the U.S. interest in the upcoming elections.

The general opinion regarding these visits is that they are more for propaganda than to face the reality that should be the real concern of the U.S. Government and its officials: the bloodshed that increases every day; respect for human rights, which leaves much to be desired; the fact that the guerrillas are receiving -- at least to all appearances -- more logistical support from abroad than the government; the fact that the economic aid is insufficient; the fact that it is becoming more difficult for Salvadorans to leave for the United States; and the fact that our business sectors are waiting for an economic reactivation that apparently will not come soon.

These problems demand immediate solutions, because they affect the average citizen every day. Many have faced the situation as best they could, working to survive. No one can deny that the people are the ones who have really suffered from the existing conditions. However, now that the leaders of U.S. foreign policy have arrived, we have limited ourselves to making rhetorical speeches on topics that have been covered many times and also on the upcoming elections, which have been repeatedly overplayed. We have failed to gain the main objective, which is to overcome the state of insecurity, anguish, and tragedy in which we are living.

For those who look at things with natural skepticism, as a result of the stoicism with which we must live every day, the official receptions, the champagne toasts, and the pompous speeches do not contribute in any positive way to El Salvador's uncertain future. On the contrary, we wonder if this whole display is not proof that El Salvador's real and fundamental interests are not the main objective, but just a means to serve U.S. policies while the problems that are affecting El Salvador go unsolved?

We cannot deny that the Central American isthmus and the Caribbean Basin fall under the U.S. sphere of influence. Another certain fact is that the big power is trying to strengthen its security, even if it has to give us military and economic aid and also insist on the human rights issue. However, more than just good intentions, we must see if in practice those intentions are acted upon. Let us not forget that the road to hell is paved with good intentions.

RADIO STATION REPORTS THREAT FROM D'AUBUISSON

PA052249 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2103 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- The Catholic broadcasting station "YSAX, La Voz Panamericana," today reported that members of its staff had "received threats" from presidential candidate Roberto D'Aubuisson, who is a member of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA).

According to the station, D'Aubuisson last night telephoned the personnel on duty and complained because they were broadcasting international news dispatches that connected him with the murder of San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero on 24 March 1980 in San Salvador.

The station added that "we are not going to stop broadcasting reports about the death of Msgr Romero. It is possible to silence YSAX, but not all the news media of the world."

The station said that next week "we will know the truth about Msgr Romero's death, in which 12 persons were involved, 6 of whom are living in Miami, in the United States."

An employee at YSAX told ACAN-EFE that he did not know what specific threat had been made to one of his co-workers, "but that D'Aubuisson was angry and had said that the news, attributed to Robert White," former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, was completely false.

PEACE COMMISSION COORDINATOR RESIGNS 2 FEB

PA040338 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Feb 84 p 42

[Text] The Presidency's Information Secretariat issued an urgent communique from the Apaneca Pact Political Commission last night declaring that the resignation of Francisco Quinonez Avila, coordinator of the Peace Commission, has been accepted.

The communique states: "The Apaneca Pact Political Commission hereby informs the Salvadoran people that it arrived at the following agreements at a session today:

"1. It has been decided to accept the resignation of Francisco Quinonez Avila, coordinator of the Peace Commission, who has accepted his party's presidential nomination, and to thank Mr Quinonez for his patriotic effort as the coordinator of the Peace Commission and for his efforts to promote the Political Commission's peace program.

"2. Until Mr Quinonez is replaced, the Peace Commission will consist solely of its other two members, Mr Marco Rene Revelo, who will act as coordinator, and Dr Guillermo Trabanino.

"3. The Political Commission confirms the mandate it has given the Peace Commission and reiterates its support, in the hope that the Peace Commission will continue to develop the necessary activities to promote the peace program, and particularly to achieve the participation of all political sectors in the elections scheduled for 25 March.

San Salvador, 2 February 1984."

ARMED FORCES CAPTURE FPL FRONT COMMANDER

PA042336 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Press bulletin issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, in San Salvador; no date given]

[Text] Eliseo Godinez Villalobos, commander of the FPL [People's Liberation Forces] Feliciano Ama Southwestern Front, was captured a few days ago by the Armed Forces. Godinez Villalobos, whose nom de guerre is Commander Williams, was captured near Ciudad Arce, La Libertad Department.

Williams was in charge of the southwestern front, which comprises the zones of Santa Ana, Ahuachapan, Sonsonate, Chalchuapa, Ciudad Arce, El Congo, Lourdes, and San Juan Opico.

During Godinez Villalobos' capture, the Army also seized three Czechoslovak rifles, two FAL rifles, two .30 cal carbines, one G-3 rifle, one .22 cal rifle, one .38 cal pistol; one mimeograph machine, and one typewriter.

Godinez Villalobos admitted that his capture and the death of Commander Mauricio, killed on 10 January 1984 in a clash with units of the Artillery Brigade in (Los Amates) Canton, were serious blows to the FMLN, because they leave without leadership an area where the terrorist groups are operating.

Godinez Villalobos said the bloodshed, for which he and his companions feel responsible, should stop. However, he added that FMLN leaders are determined to pursue the war against the people to the end, despite the Salvadoran people's hope for peace through democratic methods.

Finally, the captured terrorist said he has been treated well by the Armed Forces.

VENCEREMOS DERIDES AIR RAIDS ON STATION

PA050225 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Communique read by Salvadoran FMLN Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona, general commander of the Radio Venceremos system, on 4 February; no place given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Once again our enemies are wrong and have made fools of themselves. Yesterday, 3 February, we learned during the morning hours of the official protest from the government of the sister Republic of Nicaragua about the air raid perpetrated against a civilian communications center and a fuel storage area. These were located on Casita hill, Chinandega Department, 50 km from the Honduran border.

The attack was perpetrated by 6 A-37 and 0-2 airplanes, which launched 100 rockets against the installations.

Later, the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] Somozist bands claimed responsibility for an air raid against Radio Venceremos' installations, which were supposedly located on that hill deep in Nicaraguan territory. They made this claim over their station Radio 15 September, which is located in Honduras, in the area known as El Picacho. Such a lie and such an aggression do not surprise us or anyone.

The U.S. Government is encouraging a regional war, and it is preparing to unleash a large-scale war against the FMLN and the brother people of Nicaragua. The air raid against the alleged installations of Radio Venceremos in Nicaragua was part of this regional war. Reagan's government is seeking to justify this new aggression against Nicaragua, which is intended as a threat and warning regarding the alleged and imaginary presence of Radio Venceremos installations.

Once more, the U.S. Government is ridiculously trying to destroy our guerrilla station's signal. It is obvious that the FDN does not have airplanes capable of carrying out an attack of this magnitude. (?Cunningly), upon instructions from their government, the Gringo advisers in the area planned this attack with Honduran or Salvadoran Air Force equipment. It is also probable [words indistinct] of the Salvadoran Armed Forces' equipment, which they have had to use in the war against the FMLN. The FMLN is well aware of who comprises the pack of enemies that it must face.

They are desperate and have repeatedly failed in their attempts to destroy Radio Venceremos. This is the seventh time that our enemies have claimed victory only to crumble hours later. This is the seventh time that our enemies have hopefully turned on their radios expecting to hear silence on the frequency where our guerrilla signal is heard.

Boasting about accuracy and lots of absurd things, they launched an attack on Nicaragua with the intention of destroying our guerrilla station. While this happened, we continued working normally here, in our installations located in Morazan. We were not even aware that the attack was aimed at us. Finally, yesterday, 3 February, at 1800 -- when we were preparing to record and broadcast our program for the day -- we learned that the FDN had announced its attack on and destruction of Radio Venceremos' installations.

We have mentioned six abortive plans in which our enemies have openly and publicly made fools of themselves. They have had to suffer the anger and shame of their failures. Regarding this seventh failure, we will limit ourselves to calling for the attention of our people and the world, because we will soon reveal evidence of specific plans carried out by the CIA and the Honduran Army against Radio Venceremos. In the past, the Salvadoran dictatorship was directly in charge of trying to destroy us.

Now this bunch of enemies -- comprised of Reagan and his lackeys in the region -- are exerting themselves to achieve their goal, but they have only succeeded in making fools of themselves.

For more than a year a U.S. C-130 Hercules airplane has been flying day and night over guerrilla-controlled territory in Morazan. It has the technology and equipment to carry out reconnaissance and espionage activities, and has a U.S. crew aboard. One of its permanent strategic objectives has been to locate our guerrilla signal. As of today, it has carried out innumerable reconnaissance flights. It has flown here, there, and everywhere in our guerrilla-controlled zones. We have heard it flying over our heads so many times that we cannot but come to the conclusion that this Hercules airplane is completely inept. Our enemies are numerous and their military and technological force is great, but they are equally clumsy and weak.

After the rejoicing and hopes of our enemies on 3 February, Radio Venceremos announces nothing has happened here. [passage indistinct] our broadcasts for San Salvador in FM. We also announce to our people that we have started to carry out plans for this year to increase the number of frequencies on which we broadcast. Our revolutionary army's heroism and combative spirit, supported by our people, have conquered and maintain control of enough territory to install however many repeating stations we want. Radio Venceremos will increase its signal in the guerrilla-controlled areas, among the people and supported by the people, no matter what our enemies try to do.

FMLN OCCUPIES WESTERN, CENTRAL CHALATENANGO

PA052143 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Martí in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT
5 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Attention Salvadoran people, attention. All of western and central Chalatenango was occupied yesterday by our glorious people's army. We repeat, yesterday, 4 February, the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza group of battalions of vanguard units [agrupacion de batallones de unidades de vanguardia] began an operation in western and central Chalatenango, occupying many towns as well as the strategic northern trunk road.

Yesterday our people's army occupied the following towns: La Palma, Tejutla, San Rafael, Santa Rita, San Francisco Morazan, Dulce Nombre de Maria, La Reina, Compala, and Concepcion Quezaltepeque. Combative propaganda activities were carried out with the residents to unmask the electoral farce of the puppet regime. Our forces also took total control of the strategic northern trunk road, and today our fighters are patrolling in vehicles and on foot this important road that leads to the border with Honduras.

The large deployment of the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza group of battalions prompted four Ramon Belloso Battalion companies and two 4th Infantry Brigade companies to try to penetrate our forces. Skirmishes were reported only minutes away from the place where these troops have their redoubts. The skirmishes took place near Cerro Macacio, north of the Amayo turnoff, which leads from the northern trunk road to Chalatenango City. The Belloso and 4th Infantry Brigade troops had to flee toward the (Colima) Bridge while their dead and wounded were being evacuated via helicopter from the battlefield.

We have also learned that our fighters recovered for our people 700 quintals of basic grains that were being stored at the (Delira) agency, south of the town of Tejutla.

Chalatenango is now guerrilla territory. Eternal glory to our national hero Agustin Farabundo Martí. Long live the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza group of battalions of vanguard units.

FMLN FRONT REPORTS ACTIONS IN GUARNECIA

PA040609 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 4 Feb 84

[War Bulletin issued by the Feliciano Ama Western Front in El Salvador; date not given]

[Text] As part of the political and military campaign "All the People to Oppose the Imperialist Intervention Until Victory," FMLN guerrilla columns carried out the operation entitled "Long Live the 52 Years of the People's Insurrection in 1932."

The operation consisted of an attack on the enemy's position in the village of Guarnecia, Texistepeque municipality, Santa Ana Department. The attack began at 0200 on 2 February. After 5 hours of combat, our forces gained complete control of Guarnecia from 0400 until 1100. [as heard] During the time that our forces controlled the village, the residents and our fighters fraternized.

The enemy suffered 10 dead, and one paramilitary was wounded, who was given medical aid by the people of the village. We seized two .30 machineguns with 1,200 rounds of ammunition, 10 G-3 rifles with several thousand rounds of ammunition, one L-1 carbine, one Czechoslovakian rifle, and many military supplies. After achieving our objectives, our forces withdrew. Commander Antonio Perez sent this report from Santa Ana.

VENCEREMOS ANNOUNCES RESUMPTION OF FM BROADCAST

PA060427 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Radio Venceremos begins this broadcast by sending greetings to our heroic people in San Salvador on the occasion of renewing our FM transmissions. As of today we will once again reach all our listeners in the neighborhoods and suburbs of San Salvador with our FM signal, planning new and important advances to be achieved by our people and our revolutionary army. To Mejicanos, Cuscatancingo, (Isatamil), Ayutuxtepeque, San Jacinto, San Ramon, Soyapango, and to all the neighborhoods and suburbs of the capital city, our revolutionary greetings on the occasion of meeting again on 97 mhz, our guerrilla FM frequency.

HONDURASOFFICIALS REACT TO NICARAGUAN AIR RAID CHARGESLATIN Reports No Comment

PA032031 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2007 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Honduran officials announced today that they could not comment on the Nicaraguan charge that Honduran aircraft had attacked their territory, killing three soldiers and wounding three others.

Government spokesman Eugenio Castro said that he had not been instructed on the matter, while Major Armando Calidonio, Armed Forces spokesman, said that he had not been informed about the incident and could not give any official response.

Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica was in a meeting at the Presidential Palace, and it was not possible to contact him for a comment on the incident, officials stated. They added that they did not know if the meeting was connected with the Nicaraguan charge.

Armed Forces Deny Charge

PA032209 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Feb (AFP) -- The Honduran Armed Forces today denied that Honduran airplanes have bombed Nicaraguan territory, thus rejecting Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry charges.

The Managua government stated today that six A-37 and push and pull [in English] airplanes coming from Honduras attacked a communications center in Chinandega Department yesterday, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 3 others.

Honduran Armed Forces spokesmen said today that such a report "is one more falsehood spread by the Sandinist government." The sources noted that the Nicaraguan authorities recently said statements attributed to Nobel Laureate Adolfo Perez indicated that Honduran soldiers had slaughtered 200 Nicaraguan Miskitos, a charge that was rejected by Perez in news reports from Buenos Aires.

The Nicaraguan Government today requested an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council to analyze the situation caused by the attack, which it says involved Honduras.

Foreign Secretariat: 'Rash Slander'

PA041417 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1250 GMT 4 Feb 84

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Foreign Secretariat has termed "rash slander" the Nicaraguan charge that aircraft from Honduran territory had attacked the Sandinist Army unit and a civil communications center.

The Nicaraguan Government reported that the attacks had been carried out on 2 and 3 February, leaving four dead and four wounded near the communities of the northwestern department of Chinandega known as El Viejo and El Aposentio. The tense situation prompted by a protest note from the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to the Honduran Government heightened with the urgent recall of Edwin Zablah, Nicaraguan ambassador in Tegucigalpa, and sparked the official denial by Honduras.

The Nicaraguan Government also recalled Antonio Jarquin, its ambassador in Washington, for consultations and convoked the UN Security Council to consider the matter of the attacks. According to Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction: "We cannot imagine an attack from Honduras not ordered by the United States."

The Honduran Foreign Secretariat communique stated that "the Honduran Government expresses its deep indignation and flatly denies the rash accusations, formulated without any basis, by the Nicaraguan Government."

According to the Nicaraguan Government, the aircraft were flying from Honduras and returned to that territory. They were A-37's, the type used by the Honduran Air Force, and the charge specified that initially there were six aircraft, later it said there had been five.

"No Honduran Air Force aircraft has violated Nicaraguan airspace or carried out any action whatsoever in that territory," the denial declared.

At the same time, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat accused the Nicaraguan Government "of having launched this slander as part of several charges seeking to justify its unbridled arms buildup, its interventionist policy and hostility toward other countries of Central America, and sustaining a state of tension that permits it to continue denying a regime of liberty and democracy to the Nicaraguan people." The Honduran Government accused the Nicaraguan Government of lacking "the moral authority and international credibility that would permit its charges to be taken seriously."

The Honduran Government recalls that a few weeks ago "Nicaragua lied when it said that Salvador Schlaefter, the bishop of Bluefields, had been kidnapped and killed by Miskito guerrillas, when it was later confirmed that he had actually accompanied a group fleeing from Sandinist persecution into Honduras."

The Honduran Foreign Secretariat adds that the Sandinist Government "also lied brazenly when it accused Honduras of massacring Miskitos, attributing the charge to Nobel Prize Laureate Argentine Adolfo Perez Esquivel, who later denied the rash accusation." The Honduran Government adds that it can prove that it was "Sandinist troops who on 7 and 15 January violated Honduran airspace and tried to force a group of fleeing Miskitos to return to Nicaragua, an action which left many dead."

Finally, the Honduran Government accuses the Nicaraguan Government of a "lack of seriousness" and warns that this type of charge "does not contribute to reestablishing detente and order in the Central American region."

SUAZO COMMENTS ON MILITARY BASE PROSPECTS

PA041735 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Honduran President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordoba paid a surprise visit to the office of the Executive Central Council of the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH] and delivered his dues of 3,600 lempiras to that political organization.

The president spoke to the news media and stated that it is not true that Honduran troops have attacked Nicaraguan territory, as has been reported. He also said that so far there have been no negotiations on the possibility of installing a naval base.

The president said the following about the possible installation of a naval base: [Begin recording] [Suazo] We have not yet begun intense negotiations. I am glad you asked this question. You should ask the same question of Spain, a democratic country led by Felipe Gonzalez. There are U.S. military bases there. There are other countries that have U.S. bases. It would be no crime if Honduras established a naval base while maintaining our sovereignty, which is our idea -- President Suazo Cordova's idea -- to be honest and sincere with the Honduran people. It would be in Puerto Castilla. Such a base would help us greatly in training our naval forces. It would also serve as a warning to any foreign country contemplating trampling our territorial sovereignty.

The nangaras [derogatory term for communists], as I call them, are afraid when a democratic country tries to strengthen its internal security, but they don't protest when regimes such as Nicaragua receive, as Nicaragua's regime did last year, 600 tons of arms, which I believe are excessive and will be used to subvert Central America.

So let the Honduran people be unafraid if we do establish an Air Force-Navy [aeronaval] base. No one need fear anything. Honduras will have full sovereignty over the base.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you reaffirm your decision to make the Honduran Army more professional?

[Suazo] Prior to and during the election campaign, I said that the Army should become professional. We have in the Armed Forces high-level, capable, and professional officers who are improving our Armed Forces. I want to take advantage of this opportunity to ask all politicians -- liberals, nationalists, Christian Democrats and Pinuistas [members of the Innovation and Unity Party] -- to stay out of the barracks.

Politicians should not try to involve any Army man in politics. The Army must be solidly united and dedicated solely to the defense of our territorial integrity and sovereignty, and to maintaining peace and order.

This country was accustomed to politicians attempting to involve the Army in politics. The Army should be apolitical. An example is El Salvador, which has had 45 years of manipulated elections to favor a given political party. The same thing happened in Nicaragua, and there are the results. Thank God the Honduran people are intelligent and Army soldiers and officers are dedicated to improving the capabilities of the Armed Forces, to making them more professional, to defending our sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to maintaining order, peace, and security. I hope that the solid unity of the Army will remain unchanged for the benefit of Honduras and all the Hondurans, because the day the Army loses its unity is the day we will be the prey of those who try to subvert order. So I ask this of Honduran politicians. Suazo Cordova never approached any Army officer, before or during the political campaign, much less now as president of the Republic, to ask him to favor the PLH. This would be treason to the fatherland. We politicians are going to solve the political problems during the political campaigns, and the Honduran people will be the ones who, in free, just and honest elections on the last Sunday of November 1985 will say who will be President Suazo Cordova's successor. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES CHIEF SPEAKS ON U.S., NICARAGUA

PA032240 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] We now present a statement made by General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, on various topics, particularly in regard to the Republic (?of Nicaragua):

[Begin Alvarez Martinez recording, in progress]...for that would constitute a more serious problem for Nicaragua from a political viewpoint because of the existence of the inter-American system. There would be clear evidence in any direct attack on Honduras, and there is a corresponding sanction available within the inter-American system. A subversive attack, however, is more difficult to prove. That is the least costly method for them, and that with which they are most familiar. [end recording]

Gen Alvarez Martinez was asked whether Honduras would give the salvadoran Army some kind of help to fight the guerrillas if this should become necessary:

[Begin recording] Well, I can tell you that Honduras is prepared to cooperate with any Central American nation for the defense of democracy. I want to be very clear: it is prepared to help and nothing more. A political decision by the Honduran Government or perhaps even the Honduran Congress would be required if the situation arose, depending on the kind of help that El Salvador requested in the event that [words indistinct] [end recording]

Asked if it is true that the contras who are fighting Nicaragua are operating from Honduran territory, he said: [Begin recording] Well, to begin with, Nicaragua's subversive activities in Central America, and more specifically, in Honduras, began about 6 months after the Marxist government assumed power in Nicaragua. I am talking about the year 1979. Therefore, Nicaragua's attack cannot be a reaction to Honduras' alleged help for the contras. I do want to tell you that whenever you want to visit the border to see the alleged contra camps, you are welcome to do so. I will lend you three helicopters to take you there [end recording]

Gen Alvarez Martinez was asked whether the area's nations had resorted to revolutions for their own reasons or if this is a result of U.S. support for anti-democratic governments.

[Begin recording] To me, the worse mistake has been that for decades, Latin America has not been given the importance it is due. As a result, problems have been ignored and have been accumulating, and now we are faced with a serious situation. Now it is not only a problem of underdevelopment, but also one of hunger, weak economies, and malnutrition. Now we are the target of a war of conquest by a world power that is an enemy both of the United States and of the entire world democratic system. The matter has thus become more complex.

However, the point is that one must establish clear distinctions: There is an endemic problem throughout American involving its development and all of its characteristics. But that problem has become more complicated through by the aggressive actions from abroad being promoted by the USSR. This is what has brought violence to this area, by which I mean that the violence did not originate here; it has been imported, because its promoters believe that this is fertile ground.

Therefore, we have two problems that must be solved simultaneously: one, to take decisive, strict, well-defined measures against that foreign aggression, and, two to simultaneously provide all of the support required for the region's social and economic development. [end recording]

OFFICIAL DENIES MISKITO MASSACRE CHARGE

PA031957 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 2 Feb 84 p 26

[Text] Colonel Abraham Garcia Turcios, retired, coordinator of the National Refugee Commission of Honduras, yesterday again denied that the national Army had massacred 200 Miskito immigrants as they were fleeing toward Nicaragua, a charge recently attributed to Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Adolfo Perez Esquivel.

Turcios said: "On that day I was in Mocoron with Perez Esquivel, other members of the National Refugee Commission, and people from the camp. While there, Esquivel was briefed on the incident that had taken place 2 days before in Sunlaya, Gracias a Dios Department, where the Sandinist People's Army had crossed the border and massacred 18 refugees." Turcios added: "This is the truth, and it can be confirmed by any interested individual or group."

When asked if he thought that Perez Esquivel had deliberately lied or was being used when he made that statement, Turcio answered: "I do not know whether he is lying or if he is being used. I am only telling the truth as it happened."

Regarding "the massacre" allegedly reported by Perez Esquivel, Turcio said that "it did take place; it was carried out by the Sandinists, but it did not involve 200 people. "According to reports at the time, there were 18 victims. I do not know whether this figure was later revised upward or downward. I have no more information on this incident," he said.

According to international press reports, Perez Esquivel has said in Buenos Aires that he did not report any such massacre, thus contradicting the Sandinist government.

REFUGEE TRANSFER TO OLANCHO, YORO ANNOUNCED

PA032257 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Colonel Abraham Garcia Turcios, coordinator of the National Refugee Commission, has said that the refugees in Colomoncagua, San Antonio, and part of Mesa Grande will have to be relocated in the Olancho and Yoro municipalities.

In the event that the refugees refuse relocation, they will have two alternatives: return to their native countries or request asylum in another country. Garcia Turcio said: The fact is that they must respect the Honduran Government's decision.

NICARAGUA

HONDURAN AIR RAIDS ALLEGED BY GOVERNMENT

Six Casualties in First Attack

PA031424 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government charged last night that six planes staged a raid from Honduras and attacked a Sandinist People's Army [EPS] unit at Casita Volcano, in Chinandega Department.

In a protest note sent to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, the government states that six military planes of the A-37 fighter bomber and "push-and-pull" [in English] type entered through the area of Potosi, flew on to El Viejo, and turned toward the Casita Volcano, near San Cristobal Volcano in Chinandega Department. There, the six airplanes attacked an EPS military unit and a civilian communications center. The attack was repelled with anti-aircraft fire, and the planes flew back to Honduras.

The note adds that three members of the EPS were killed and three wounded as a result of the criminal attack. In addition, an antenna of the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry and several fuel storage tanks were destroyed. The protest note warns that this is an extremely serious incident which adds a new dimension to the troubled Central American situation.

Eight Casualties in Second Raid

PA032208 Paris AFP in Spanish 2113 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Managua, 3 Feb (AFP) -- The official broadcast station Voice of Nicaragua reported today that five push and pull [in English] airplanes coming from Honduras have bombed a Sandinist Army military base located in Manzanillo, in the border zone of Chinandega Department.

According to the report, one soldier was killed and seven others were wounded; they have been transferred to a hospital in Chinandega. This is the second attack in less than 24 hours by Honduran airplanes, according to the Nicaraguan Government, which has requested an urgent meeting of the United Nations' Security Council to analyze the situation.

In addition, it has been reported that Nicaragua's ambassadors to Washington and Honduras, Antonio Jarquin and Edwin Zablah, have been urgently recalled to Managua "for consultations."

'Extremely Serious' Events

PA032151 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2046 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Managua, 3 Feb (DPA) -- A new air attack on Nicaraguan positions was carried out today by unidentified airplanes, which came from Honduras, according to the Sandinist government. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the positions in the village of Aposentillo, Chinandega Department, which is on the border with Honduras, were the new target of five airplanes that entered Nicaraguan airspace this morning.

This is the second air attack on Nicaraguan positions in the past 24 hours. The Sandinist government has called these events "extremely serious." In the first attack last night, on a military garrison near the San Cristobal volcano, located 70 km from the Honduran border, three Sandinist soldiers were killed and three were wounded. A civil communications system antenna was damaged in the attack.

When news of the new attack was reported in Managua, it was announced that Nicaragua will discuss these new attacks in an urgent UN Security Council meeting that it has requested.

Government reports indicate that the attacking planes came from Honduras. They added that the Honduran Air Force has both A-37 push-and-pull [in English] aircraft.

Security Council Meeting Sought

PA031526 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Caracas, 3 Feb (AFP) -- Nicaragua will request an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to consider Thursday's air attack by Honduran aircraft on its territory, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction announced here today.

Security Council Speech

PA040549 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Speech by Julio Icaza, Nicaraguan alternate representative to the United Nations, at the UN Security Council meeting, 3 February -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President, allow me to extend my delegation's warmest congratulations for your appointment as the UN Security Council president, and our gratitude for replying so quickly to Nicaragua's request for an urgent meeting.

We attend today's Security Council's meeting deeply alarmed at events representing an extremely grave threat to peace and security in Central America. These are probably the most serious events to occur in the past 2 years. These are the first signs, said Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of Nicaragua's Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, of what may become a Honduran Nicaraguan war, provoked by the United States to justify intervention.

At 1730 yesterday, six green military fighter-bombers and Push-and-Pull [in English] airplanes coming from Honduran territory penetrated Nicaraguan airspace and flew towards the town of El Viejo, in the northwestern department of Chinandega, and towards Casitas Volcano. The six aircraft attacked a military unit belonging to the Sandinist Peoples' Army and a civilian communications center.

At 0600 today, five unidentified aircraft attacked a military installation located in the Aposentillo region of Chinandega Department. As a result of this new aggression, one soldier was killed and another was wounded.

We do not hesitate to describe the events that have taken place in the last 24 hours as the greatest threat to peace and security in the region in the past 2 years. This is the first time that military aircraft have been used to continue the chain of aggression against Nicaragua. These events represent a serious increase in military action and provocation against our country and, therefore, against peace.

It is well-known in Central American countries that these aircraft are the type used by the Honduran Air Force. We are now dealing not only with border aggression against civilian objectives and innocent citizens, but also against Nicaraguan military units deep in our territory. They have been perpetrated not only by specially-equipped civilian airplanes in isolated incidents, but by a group of war airplanes.

The fact that this type of action comes from Honduran territory represents an extremely serious matter and adds an even more dangerous explosive dimension to the already conflict-prone Central American situation.

Mr President, the responsibility and consequences for these events are unequivocally tied to those who finance, organize, and encourage this chain of aggression and provocation. It is not necessary to present evidence of the CIA's criminal participation in operations which are no longer covert, operations being carried out against Nicaragua.

It is also necessary to recall the commitment made with the criminal Somozist guards, who are shamelessly called champions of liberty.

We must also recall that which has been publicly expressed by high-ranking U.S. officials, to the effect that there will be no stability in Central America as long as the Sandinist revolution exists.

Throughout 1983, our people and government resisted and heroically defeated the offensives launched by the counterrevolutionaries that operate from Honduras; we dismantled and frustrated the latest offensive launched in early December 1983. It is clear, Mr President, that in the face of these failures, they have resorted to other means and strategies in a large-scale aggression primarily characterized by the permanent deployment of U.S. troops on Honduran territory and their involvement in military maneuvers that constitute, from beginning to end -- if there is an end -- exercises for war against Nicaragua, which seem destined to become a real war in accordance with the U.S. Administration's warmongering plans.

Currently, U.S. and Honduran troops are carrying out the Agalpa Operation in Honduras with the strategic objective, within the context already noted, of waging a war against Nicaragua.

It would be worthwhile to ask ourselves if these latest attacks on Nicaragua are not a reflection of the warmongering statements and manifestations and a specific way of expressing an ardent desire to wage an unfair and senseless war against Nicaragua. The question acquires more validity if to all of these rhetorical expressions and objective facts we add the fact that Honduras has concentrated troops, artillery, and its Air Force on its border with Nicaragua, with an intention that cannot possibly be interpreted as peaceful.

While the Contadora Group proposes an end to the construction of military bases, Honduras agrees to build a gigantic base; while the Contadora Group proposed the withdrawal of military advisers, Honduras approves the indefinite stay of hundreds of U.S. troops.

Mr President, for the first time the Pentagon has now confirmed the rumors of a permanent U.S. military presence in Honduras. When Mr Caspar Weinberger was questioned by the Senate's Armed Forces Committee on 1 February about the permanent U.S. presence in Honduras, the U.S. secretary of defense said, and I quote: As far as a permanent presence is concerned, a certain number of soldiers will remain under that category. Cynically, and probably to calm the members of the committee, he concluded by saying that he did not believe that the number of permanent troops would reach 1,000; probably only 700 or 800 men would stay, whose duties would be to maintain "military installations" constructed during the "Big Pine II" maneuvers, such as roads, docks, and radar installations.

The statement made by Senator James Sasser, a member of the subcommittee and a Democrat from Tennessee, are just as revealing. In a statement to the press, he said that the Pentagon was trying to fool Congress by building a military infrastructure in Honduras that is much bigger than needed to carry out the military maneuvers. This statement, added to statements included in the subcommittee's report to the effect that the improvements made to the military installations in Honduras don't seem to be directly involved with the "Big Pine" maneuvers, force us to conclude that we are facing the next phase of the Reagan administration's aggressive plan involving the direct military intervention of U.S. troops in the Central American region.

Mr President, it is clear to everyone that the objective of the U.S. military presence in Honduras is not that which the U.S. President and his officials at various levels have been constantly declaring and have been trying to make the U.S. people and the international community believe. They have been saying that they are only attempting to apply pressure in order to stop the alleged flow of weapons.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz confirmed in Caracas, Venezuela, yesterday something that our government has charged before the international community for the past 4 years; in reference to a statement by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, about direct U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua, Secretary Shultz said, and I quote: If there were them, the Sandinists, I would be concerned, too. End quote.

Mr. President, in his last report, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar described the Central American situation as extremely complex and delicate. On that occasion, he recognized, and I quote, that some developments existed that, if used, might allow hope for improvement. These developments are essentially based on certain advances and achievements in the Contadora negotiation process and on the presentation of specific proposals by Nicaragua within that process. Nevertheless, the secretary general warned of the existence of a number of factors that, when combined, lead to a dangerous situation that could once again grow worse at any moment.

Despite the existence of the positive elements already mentioned, the permanence of the military tools of aggression and threats against Nicaragua and its revolution, and the development of the political-diplomatic movements by the current U.S. Administration force us to continue to believe that the danger is a long way from disappearing and that the fragile detente could be broken at any moment. The reality of this view is being corroborated by the recent turn of events and the extreme gravity of the provocations that our revolution is suffering.

Mr President, this has caused us to request an immediate and urgent meeting of this council to alert its members and the international community to the extreme danger of these events. This grave reality belies the statements of spokesmen of the Honduran and U.S. Governments, which seek to give the appearance of support for and interest in the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

Mr President, it is no coincidence that these bombings of Nicaraguan military installations, with the direct involvement of foreign armies' war apparatus, come only a few days after the initiation of work by the special commissions on political, security, and economic affairs that were created by the Contadora Group as a result of the conclusion and approval of the document on the principles for the implementation of the commitments established in the Document of Objectives. The very purpose of these commissions is to delve more deeply into the problems of each of the sectors assigned to them and to present reports to the ministers that will include proposals for more specific commitments, which can lead to immediate and efficient actions to overcome the factors of tension and can guarantee stable peace in the area.

In addition to the obstructionist and delaying tactics used in the process of diplomatic negotiations, there is the pressure of military actions. The latest military provocations that we are condemning today go beyond that, reaching intolerable limits.

In view of all this, my government wishes to reiterate its most vigorous protest and to stress the Nicaraguan people's combative willingness to reject, with weapons in hand, all attacks or aggressions against our independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity from whatever source. At the same time, we wish to reaffirm our right to legitimate defense and we would also like to reiterate our deep commitment to peace in Central America, our complete willingness to engage in dialogue, and our firm decision to renew our efforts to ensure that the Contadora peace efforts achieve their difficult goal. Thank you very much, Mr President.

'Urgent Meeting' Announced

PA040443 Paris AFP in Spanish 0412 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Managua, 3 Feb (AFP) -- The Sandinist government will hold an urgent meeting of the "highest political and military leaders" of the country to analyze the situation resulting from the two air attacks in the northwestern department of Chinandega in the last 24 hours.

This was reported by the official news agency, AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA, which did not indicate the date of the meeting; however, due to the seriousness of the events, it is presumed that it will be held tomorrow when Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Government Junta, arrives in Managua.

The Nicaraguan ambassadors in Washington and Tegucigalpa, who were urgently recalled by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry this afternoon, have been asked to attend the meeting.

"The situation is very delicate. Central American peace is in great danger," a government source said about the issue.

Envoys to U.S., Honduras Recalled

PA032101 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2036 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Managua, 3 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist authorities today urgently recalled the Nicaraguan ambassadors to the United States and Honduras for consultations.

Managua Foreign Ministry sources, who confirmed the recall of the ambassadors in Washington and Tegucigalpa, have said that the diplomats will arrive in Managua this weekend. Antonio Jarquin, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, and Edwin Zablah, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, were recalled by Sandinist authorities after it was learned that a Nicaraguan military base and installations had been bombed yesterday, Thursday.

Meanwhile, official sources reported that a new squadron of war aircraft entered national airspace today to attack a target located in the northwestern department of Chinandega.

No Reprisals Against Honduras

PA042145 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Managua, 4 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said today that the Sandinists will not take reprisals against Honduras for the air raids against Nicaraguan military units.

Ramirez said at the Sandino Airport in Managua that Nicaragua will go ahead with its diplomatic overtures within the framework of the Contadora Group and at the UN Security Council. When asked if the "enemy" planes came from Honduras or El Salvador, Ramirez said that "the CIA bases are in Honduras."

The Sandinist government has said that in the next few hours it will announce new measures to face "the grave and difficult situation" posed by the bombing of targets in Nicaragua.

ORTEGA RETURNS FROM CARACAS, INAUGURATION

PA042118 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2058 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Managua, 4 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Daniel Ortega, Coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, returned to Managua today, Saturday, from Caracas, where he attended President Jaime Lusinchi's inauguration.

Ortega, who returned accompanied by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, was met at the air terminal at 1050 (1650 GMT) by the other members of the Junta, Sergio Ramirez and Rafael Cordova Rivas, and by Armed Forces Commander Humberto Ortega. In Caracas, Ortega met with the presidents of Colombia, Bolivia, Panama, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, and with Felipe Gonzalez, head of the Spanish Government.

Criticizes Shultz Statement

PA060403 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The behavior of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Caracas, Venezuela, confirms the United States' inflexible position on Central America's problems, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, said yesterday on his return from Caracas, where he headed the delegation that attended the inauguration of Jaime Lusinchi, the new Venezuelan president.

The revolutionary leader added that the position the U.S. Government expressed through its secretary of state is inflexible and demonstrates no disposition to find a political solution to the existing problems, which the United States itself has promoted and created in the area.

The Nicaraguan Government leader said that the Sandinist people's revolution once more received proof of the Venezuelan people's solidarity through the rousing and fraternal welcome they gave to the Nicaraguan delegation.

Comments on Caracas Declaration

PA051740 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The leaders who attended new Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi's inauguration in Caracas signed a joint declaration, Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Government Junta, announced today upon returning from Venezuela.

According to Commander Ortega, the joint declaration contains political and economic points stressing the problems faced by Central America. Outstanding among the demands contained in the document is that which states that international peace and security can be guaranteed only through strict respect for the principles of international law, which should regulate the relations among sovereign states, as established in the UN Charter. Noncompliance with these principles is inadmissible, and therefore unjustifiable under any circumstances.

The revolutionary leader stressed that the attack on Nicaraguan territory by planes flying in from Honduras contributed to adopting point nine of the joint declaration, which was drafted as follows: We reject all war-oriented actions that might destabilize any country in the region, as has been the case recently.

The signatories of the Caracas Declaration include the leaders of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Venezuela, and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA HITS U.S., HONDURAN 'PUPPETS'

PA041830 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Yankee imperialism will not be able to destroy us because today our people are better off than in the past, Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega said at a post-humous tribute to the memory of those who fell in Chinandega Department. He stressed our people's determination to struggle.

Commander Ortega said that the bombings of military and civilian positions on Casita Volcano were intended to cut off the communications that allegedly exist between our country and the Salvadoran guerrillas. But the one thing they will not be able to cut off is the moral communications that we maintain with the patriots of that country, the revolutionary leader asserted.

Commander Ortega also reaffirmed our people's combative qualities, as well as their desire to rebuild the country despite the Reagan administration's attacks and pressures.

[Begin Ortega recording] The enemy wants to create a conflict with Honduras. They want us to respond to these incidents in an established way in order to create a conflict with Honduras, which would enable them to intervene more easily in this conflict against our revolution. This is why we must be careful. Basically, we must permanently strengthen the military efforts that we have been making in recent months so we can be prepared for a possible aggression.

The imperialists have not yet launched this aggression simply because our revolution has earned the support of several peoples and governments and because neither the domestic nor external political situation allow Reagan to act as he would like to against Nicaragua.

However, this step they are now taking -- using airplanes which allow them to carry out attacks deeper in our territory, even against our capital and our economic objectives -- must lead us to the conclusion that, should these attacks continue, other responses will become necessary on our part. An act of aggression, a war, may then take place throughout Central America. We must be prepared for the eventuality that force might prevail over the political voices calling for peace and negotiation, which we have been promoting.

Our enemies must realize that although these measures worry us -- because we don't want a war for anyone, least of all our own country and people -- neither Reagan's followers, the puppets in Honduras, Mr Alvarez [Honduran Armed Forces commander in chief], the counterrevolutionaries, the members of Nicaragua's rightwing who are still here, nor the enemies of the revolution should deceive themselves into believing that this concern means we are afraid or that these pressures will divert us from the correct positions we have so far maintained and will continue to maintain. [end recording]

ELECTORIAL LAW DEBATE SUSPENDED DUE TO AIR RAIDS

PA060343 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] (?Discussion) of the electoral bill in Nicaragua will be postponed indefinitely until the events related to the latest aerial attacks on Nicaraguan territory are clarified, the Electoral Commission of the Nicaraguan State Council announced yesterday following an emergency meeting.

The statement stressed that the Nicaraguan electoral process cannot be viewed separately from other developments in the Central American region or from the military attacks directed by the United States and launched from Honduras against Nicaragua. Despite the official protests filed by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, no official communication has been received to date from the Honduran Government denying the charges, the State Council message said.

The electoral bill will not be submitted for discussion on Tuesday, 7 February. Instead, it will be shelved until such time as these incidents are clarified, allowing Nicaraguans to fulfill their political duties in a climate of peace and tranquillity, said the message, which was signed by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Teitez, president of the Electoral Commission, and the other members representing the parties and organizations at the Nicaraguan State Council.

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, MANEUVERS, PASTORA

PA030421 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Interview granted by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to unidentified reporters at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua on 1 February -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question indistinct]

[Ramirez] There are various steps. The first was the decree issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on 4 December 1983, which establishes the opening of the electoral process as of February 1984.

This means that the State Council is concentrating on the discussion of the electoral law, which will include the general rules for the electoral process, who the electoral authorities will be, how the elections are to be held, how to vote, for whom to vote, details about electoral regions and voting tables, and so forth. The law will include all the rules for the democratic game that are applicable to the participating political parties.

On 21 February, the Government Junta will announce the date, the manner, and the type of elections to be held. Following this, the superior electoral organization will have to be created. This organization will direct the electoral process and will be responsible for all matters related to the Nicaraguan elections. These are the immediate steps being taken. They will be followed by the registration of political parties, candidates, and citizens eligible to vote, as well as the beginning of the electoral campaign.

[Question indistinct]

[Ramirez] This was proposed by Commander Nunez and his committee. This will have to be debated at the State Council. The Sandinist Assembly did not meet to approve an electoral schedule. This is not a matter for the Sandinist Assembly to decide, it is something that must be approved by the State Council, which will approve the electoral law. The State Council will set the type and manner of election, and the Junta will set the date.

[Question] Will the electoral process be affected if the "Grenadier I" maneuvers are moved up?

[Ramirez] That is hard to say. The maneuvers are being held in Honduras, and as long as they don't involve Nicaragua, the elections will be held. It will be very difficult to hold elections if the maneuvers involve our side of the border. They will be difficult because if the maneuvers are carried out on our side of the border, where our national sovereignty begins, then we would be forced to participate, and our participation would not be with blank cartridges.

[Question indistinct]

[Ramirez] It was a speech suitable for the U.S. citizens who read READER'S DIGEST. That's the truth. It was nothing but cheap manipulation of the U.S. people's feelings and of U.S. greatness. It did not differ from what READER'S DIGEST has always said: The United States will save mankind from communism; the United States must do this, and Reagan is the great leader who will save the world on behalf of freedom and democracy, the same freedom and democracy they practice at our border using the Somozist Guardsmen. The U.S. is constantly proclaiming freedom and democracy; therefore, I don't think there was much new in that speech. I don't know if Reagan will win the U.S. elections, but I do know that he would not win them here in Nicaragua.

[Question indistinct]

[Ramirez] If Eden Pastora were a clown in the national circus at 19 July Plaza, then he would be a harmless clown. The problem is that he is an armed clown. That is a serious problem. His clowning involves spilling Nicaraguan blood. We feel that the Costa Rican Government's attitude is serious and mature. They have to stop that clown.

LA PRENSA CONTENTS REPORTEDLY CENSORED AGAIN

PA031520 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] San Jose -- For the second time in 3 days, the Nicaraguan opposition newspaper LA PRENSA did not circulate because 85 percent of its contents was censored by drug trafficker Tomas Borge.

Newspaper officials said they did not understand this action because there is calm in the country and the electoral campaign began yesterday. This campaign will end with 1985 elections.

Included in censored material was information on a La Salle order secondary school defending its right to maintain a Christian education. In addition, information regarding the trial of former Defense Minister Bernardino Larios Montiel was also censored. This trial was declared null and void, and Montiel will be released shortly.

100 FLEE 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES,' REQUEST AMNESTY

PA032245 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] More than 100 Nicaraguans from 6 municipalities in northern Chinandega Department have escaped from the Somozist counterrevolutionaries who operate in Honduras. They have arrived in our country and have requested amnesty, taking advantage of the decree issued by the revolutionary government on 4 December 1983.

FDN CLAIMS VENCEREMOS ANTENNA DESTROYED IN RAID

PA032148 Paris AFP in Spanish 2053 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Washington, 3 Feb (AFP) -- An anti-Sandinist leader reported here today that a transmission antenna for Radio Venceremos, the Salvadoran rebel radio station, and the general headquarters of the guerrilla group called the People's Revolutionary Army, (ERP), were destroyed on Thursday in an air attack carried out in Nicaraguan territory.

Adolfo Calero, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces, FDN, national directorate, claimed that his organization perpetrated the attack and at the same time denied a Sandinist Government statement that A-37 fighter-bombers, like those used by the Honduran Air Force and "push-and-pull" [in English] aircraft participated in the attack. Calero said that "he suspects" that Piper Baron [as received] light aircraft could have been involved in the attack, but he refused to reveal the origin of these aircraft.

The leader of the FDN, an organization supported by the United States and based in Honduras, said that his organization's air and ground forces attacked the Casita Volcano in the northwestern department of Chinandega yesterday afternoon, destroying Radio Venceremos' transmitting tower and the general headquarters of the ERP, the main Salvadoran guerrilla group and a member of the FMLN. Calero added that both "Soviets and Cubans" were at these installations.

Meanwhile, the Sandinist Government has declared that the attack involved six military aircraft from Honduras and was directed against a civilian communications center and a Sandinist People's Army (EPS) military group on the Casita Volcano, 15 km from the capital city of Chinandega Department, one of Nicaragua's most important cities, with 120,000 residents.

According to the Sandinist Government, three soldiers were killed and three others were wounded in the attack, and several fuel storage tanks and a communications antenna belonging to the Agrarian Reform Ministry were destroyed.

According to Managua, the six A-37 and push-and-pull [in English] aircraft entered Nicaraguan airspace in the area of the Port of Potosi, on the Gulf of Fonseca. Sovereignty in this area is shared by El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. This port was the recent target of six air and naval attacks.

Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has announced that he will call for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council. He made this statement in Caracas, where he attended President Jaime Lusinchi's inauguration yesterday.

Meanwhile, Calero said that he could not give more information on Thursday's operation "because his radio communications with the area were interrupted" after he was informed of the attack.

200 ARDE FIGHTERS REPORTED BACK FROM COSTA RICA

PA040326 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] San Jose -- The 200 ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] fighters who had been sent to Costa Rican refugee camps by Commander Eden Pastora because of a lack of military equipment with which to combat the repressive regime of the nine have now returned to their positions in our trenches to fight communism in our fatherland.

COMMENTARY VIEWS REAGAN REELECTION ANNOUNCEMENT

PA040319 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Feb 84

["World Events" commentary, read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] As expected, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has announced his decision to run for a second presidential term. The reason he gave was also expected: the allegedly unfinished tasks that the would-be messiah must successfully conclude in his new term.

The truth is that Reagan has tried to delude the U.S. public that he is returning the United States to preeminence in the world, when the fact is that never before in history has the loss of prestige by the foremost imperialist power been so great. The intensification of the arms race, the deep anti-Sovietism, and the growing social differences within U.S. society allow very few people, either inside or outside the empire, to believe Reagan's story.

With the demagoguery characteristic of a fascist, the President, in a speech prior to the announcement of his decision, called for closer cooperation with Congress, the inclusion of prayer in schools, an end to public pornography, opposition to the legalization of abortion, and more funds to militarize outer space. A brilliant program, some have since said mockingly.

Whether or not children will pray before class or whether one of the many kinds of obscene propaganda so widespread in the United States is removed has no bearing on the problems of the unemployed, the ethnic minorities, and those who are on the streets as a result of the drastic cuts in social programs. What might interest these people is to realize that their president will ask for a record military budget of \$305.7 billion, which represents 7 percent of the GNP; that, without prior public knowledge, nuclear explosions will take place to test new kinds of third generation weapons, as the Pentagon militarists like to call them; and that, meanwhile, there is no talk of creating new jobs or of helping the needy.

According to Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Reagan's decision is subject to extreme criticism. The president, he said, has divided the country into rich and poor, happy and desperate, and fortunate and miserable, and he has therefore not been just.

Walter Mondale, one of those seeking the Democratic Party presidential candidacy, accused the president of building the highest budget deficit in U.S. history, even though he promised to eliminate it. No less harsh was Averell Harriman, former New York governor and former aide to President Roosevelt, who warned that the White House is taking the world to a point of no return with its military buildup policy, its disregard for negotiated political solutions to conflicts, and most important, with its hostility toward negotiations with the Soviet Union to put an end to the production of nuclear weapons.

According to former President Jimmy Carter, Reagan's reelection would be disastrous for the U.S. people, and would further worsen East-West relations, which, in his view, have never been worse than now, not even in the worst moments of the cold war.

It is with such a record that the current President is beginning his campaign for a second term that according to observers, would do nothing to benefit the majority of Americans or the rest of humankind.

FORMER AMBASSADOR WHITE'S STATEMENTS NOTED

FL031410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The U.S. press has reported statements by former U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Robert White, who has accused Ronald Reagan's government of concealing evidence incriminating Roberto D'Aubuisson in the death of Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

White was to have appeared yesterday before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Relations but the meeting was postponed. Reporters then approached the former diplomat about the matter in question.

According to White, former Major D'Aubuisson met with a select group of Salvadoran officers. Participants drew lots to decide who would carry out the assassination of the prelate.

The former ambassador added that a few days after the murder, he prepared a report on D'Aubuisson's responsibility for the event, but the report was filed away during the Jimmy Carter administration when D'Aubuisson went underground.

White said that when Ronald Reagan came to power, one of his first decisions on Central America -- aside from increasing military aid to El Salvador -- was to remove White from his post as ambassador.

SHULTZ MEETS WITH C.A. FOREIGN MINISTERS

FL041525 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Caracas -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has met with the Honduran, Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and Costa Rican foreign ministers who attended the inauguration of new Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi.

After the meeting Shultz attacked the Sandinist government, accusing it of betraying the revolution in that country, and praised the support for the democratic system given by the six Salvadoran presidential candidates with whom he met on Tuesday.

The U.S. Secretary of State denied reports that the Kissinger commission drafted a second secret report which recommends a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua.

Commentators View Remarks

FL041720 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1240 GMT 4 Feb 84

["International Commentary" by Miguel Roa of the PRENSA LATINA staff and television commentator (Isabel La), during the "Revista da la Manana" program -- live]

[Excerpts] [La] Good morning. We have the opportunity of sharing this international commentary with Miguel Roa of PRENSA LATINA. We will discuss the current situation in Central America, the recent aggression by A-37 planes which took off from Honduras, and the Salvadoran guerrillas' successful operations. [Passage indistinct] remarks by President Ronald Reagan who said that he will propose to Congress a recommendation made by the Kissinger commission for new loans estimated at \$376 million for the Salvadoran regime as part of a new military and economic aid program.

[Roa] Well, Isabel, before referring to the U.S. President's proposal, I'd like to mention remarks made by Mr Reagan to a group of U.S. legislators and Latin American diplomats yesterday. I am referring to a charge made by former U.S. Ambassador Robert White in Washington. White said that the United States has known for 3 years that Major D'Aubuisson, one of the leaders of the Salvadoran regime, had directly participated in the assassination of San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero. D'Aubuisson's involvement in this crime has been a known fact for a long time, but this is the first time that I can recall that a top U.S. official has mentioned this matter. This reference was not made by a guerrilla, and opposition leader, or a representative of a human rights organization. It was made by the former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador during the Jimmy Carter administration who was dismissed as soon as Reagan came to power.

The important aspect of this charge is that it indicates that although the Reagan administration knew about this, it did not tell Congress and the Kissinger commission anything. Therefore, by concealing these facts, D'Aubuisson has climbed to a top political position in El Salvador and has become one of the six presidential hopefuls.

I wanted to mention this before referring to Reagan's proposal because it is closely linked -- there is no cause and effect connection in it -- to the fact that approval of military and economic aid for El Salvador is subject to the human rights policy of the Salvadoran regime. However, the Kissinger report states that the U.S. President will have the last word. This means that human rights will not really be taken into account.

White's charge, made 1 day before the U.S. President's announcement, clearly shows that the United States intends to continue to ignore the human rights situation in El Salvador.

[La] We may stress then that this alleged aid which Mr Reagan plans to give to El Salvador will not help improve human rights. These are rights that do not even exist there because, as we all know, the death squads and D'Aubuisson are responsible for the death and disappearance of more than 50,000 Salvadorans.

Let's discuss Nicaragua now. Reagan's policy for the area is aimed at promoting a widespread war in Central America. This is evidenced in the fact that the goal is no longer to invade El Salvador, as clearly shown in the actions of the Honduran Army. We can now see the concentration of Honduran troops near the Salvadoran border. The guerrillas have reported that these forces are aiming their artillery at areas under rebel control on the Honduran border.

We must stress that Nicaragua has again become the victim of Honduran air raids. These attacks are no longer limited to areas on the Nicaraguan border, as these planes are now entering Nicaragua to attack military and civilian installations. This type of air raid has never been carried out before. Nicaraguan leaders have charged that these incidents increase the already tense situation in the area.

[Roa] One of the main U.S. justifications to try to oust the Sandinists is the alleged material support which the Managua government gives to Salvadoran fighters.

I also wanted to refer to the incursions of military planes from Honduras into Nicaragua, and to remarks made by Commander Daniel Ortega in Caracas regarding the aggressive U.S. policy toward Nicaragua. Ortega said that in addition to the Kissinger report, which was made public, another report was issued in which the commission recommended to the U.S. President the invasion of Nicaragua and El Salvador. I remember that later U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who was also present in Caracas at the Lusinchí inauguration, denied all these accusations. He said that it was clumsy Nicaraguan propaganda and that Nicaragua was trying to justify [words indistinct] of its armed forces which, according to Shultz, are too large for the country's needs.

However, we are witnessing daily attacks on Nicaragua. We are witnessing the U.S. Government shamelessly admitting that it is giving military aid to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. Approximately \$20 million was given to the CIA to carry out plans to destabilize Nicaragua. Therefore, how can the U.S. Secretary of State say that Nicaragua doesn't need an army as large as it has? It is clear that it does need a powerful army in order to face U.S. aggression carried out from Honduras.

[(La)] We can also note that Nicaragua was the target of more than 620 air incursions carried out by U.S. spy planes and 400 airspace violations from Honduras. This shows that the facts prove that there is U.S. intervention in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua.

We must also note that statements have been issued -- for example, the Organization for the Liberation of Indians of Honduras said this in Mexico yesterday -- charging that it has been confirmed that U.S. troops are directly participating in fighting against the Sandinist Army. They are using U.S. helicopters to transfer anti-Sandinists to regions where operations are carried out against the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, we are dealing with open intervention and overt war -- not covert, as we had said before -- which the United States is waging against Nicaragua.

[Roal] I want to further discuss Shultz' statement because it clearly shows the policy the United States intends to continue in the region. Shultz made several false accusations against the Nicaraguan Government. Among other things, he made a veiled -- or perhaps not so veiled -- threat to Nicaragua when, in trying to refute Ortega's remarks, he said that he understood why the Nicaraguan Government was worried. He said: I think they should be worried. Evidently, he is implying that new actions will be carried out in the future. Perhaps he did not wish to say that, but that is what he implied.

Among other remarks, he said: Those who attack the church should be worried. However, where is the concern of Mr. Shultz and the United States for the church? A bishop was killed in El Salvador and the United States said nothing about it. D'Aubuisson's bands also killed four U.S. nuns, and the United States has done nothing to clear up that situation.

In conclusion -- we are being told that our time is running out -- I want to note that Shultz, as we all know, visited San Salvador before going to Caracas. In San Salvador he met with the six presidential candidates and told the press that he was pleased because he had found in them a great willingness to lead El Salvador to democracy. But we must recall that one of the candidates who had lunch with Mr. Shultz was D'Aubuisson, the top leader of terrorist bands in that country. Apparently this is the type of democracy Shultz, the State Department, and the United States want for Central America.

[La] The U.S. democracy is based on blood, murder, and torture. D'Aubuisson is evidently the best promoter of this type of democracy since he is responsible for the disappearance of more than 50,000 people in El Salvador.

We thank you, Roa, for your participation in today's international commentary.

HIJACKED BRAZILIAN AIRBUS LANDS IN CAMAGUEY

PA041444 Paris AFP in English 1437 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Havana, Feb 4 (AFP) -- A Brazilian VARIG Airlines airbus hijacked today from Sao Luis de Maranhao, northern Brazil, with 200 people on board, landed at Camaguey airport, 600 kms (400 miles) east of here at 7:45 a.m. (1245 GMT), informed sources said. They said it was not known whether the plane had all 160 passengers and 40 crew on board, or if the hijackers, believed to number three, had let some off at the airport in Paramaribo, the Surinamese capital, where it reportedly stopped to refuel.

Hijackers Surrender

PA041547 Paris AFP in Spanish 1533 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Camaguey, Cuba, 4 Feb (AFP) -- The 3 hijackers who diverted a Brazilian VARIG airbus this morning surrendered to Cuban authorities, and the 14 [as received] crew members are in good health, it was learned from an authorized source here.

The crew members were taken to the Camaguey Hotel, the main hotel in the city, located 600 km east of Havana, to rest, the airport source contacted by telephone reported.

The aircraft, which landed at 0745 (1245 GMT) in Camaguey airport, should take off this afternoon for Brazil, the same source concluded.

Hijackers Not Cuban

PA041613 Paris AFP in Spanish 1551 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Camaguey, Cuba, 4 Feb (AFP) -- The three hijackers, who surrendered to Cuban authorities, are not of Cuban nationality, an authorized source has indicated.

The aircraft will take off at 1400 (2100 GMT) en route to Brazil, the source concluded.

Passengers Freed in Paramaribo

PA041557 Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Camaguey, Cuba, Feb 4 (AFP) -- Most of the 198 people on board -- 158 passengers and two crews of 20 each -- had been freed in Paramaribo, the Surinamese capital, where the aircraft had stopped for refuelling.

Reports from Sao Paulo, Brazil, said the passengers were freed after negotiations at Paramaribo airport between the hijackers and the Brazilian ambassador there.

The plane, which landed here at 7:45 (1245 GMT), was expected to take off at 4 p.m. (2100 GMT).

VICE PRESIDENT FERNANDEZ GREETES LUSINCHI

FL040228 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Council of State, conveyed the best wishes of the Cuban people, party, and Government to the new chief of state of Venezuela, Jaime Lusinchi. Fernandez, who is also a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of education, conversed with the new secretary of state, Isidro Morales Apul; Argentine President Raul Alfonsin; French Interior Minister Defferre; and other personalities.

Meets With Leaders

FL041800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, will return to our country today after participating in the inauguration of new Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, to whom he wished success on behalf of the Cuban people, party and Government.

Fernandez held separate meetings with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. He also held talks with Rodrigo Borja, Ecuadoran presidential candidate and winner of the first round of elections in his country.

Fernandez exchanged views with Pompeyo Marquez, president of the Venezuelan Senate and secretary general of the Movement to Socialism [MAS]; Teodoro Petkoff, the MAS president; and Eduardo Gallegos Mazzera, secretary of international relations of the Communist Party of Venezuela.

L.A. STATEMENT, 'MINI-SUMMIT' IN CARACAS NOTED

FL041940 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] The heads of government of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, and Spain have issued an important joint statement in Caracas, Venezuela, on the most recent aggressive actions in Latin America.

The statement referred to the bellicose and reactionary policies of the Reagan administration, whose most recent expression was made explicit by the Honduran air attacks on Nicaragua which killed several soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army.

The statement was issued after a meeting -- which media sources described as a mini-summit -- held at the hotel where the foreign delegations stayed while attending Jaime Lusinchi's inauguration.

The 10-point statement stressed the need to guarantee peace, security, and democracy on the continent through a stronger solidarity and cooperation among Latin American nations. A call was also made to perfect the independence, self-determination, and sovereignty of the countries of the area, without tutelage, interference, or foreign threats.

Meanwhile, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of Nicaragua's Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, acknowledged the possibility of an armed confrontation between his country and Honduras in view of the intensification of U.S. plans to provoke such a situation.

Ortega Saavedra's statements were made after a private meeting with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge in Caracas. Ortega added that if fighting started, the possibility of a direct participation by U.S. troops could not be dismissed because of the increasing number of Marines in Central America and Washington's rejection of any possibility for a political solution.

In response to statements by those who deny the possibility of peace for the area, the Sandinist leader cited the example of Costa Rica participating in a joint commission with Nicaragua to study bilateral problems within a framework of open frankness.

COMMENTATORS VIEW CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

FL032013 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1258 GMT 3 Feb 84

["International Commentary" by Javier Rodriguez of the PRENSA LATINA staff and television commentator Francisco Villanueva, during the "Revista de la Manana" program -- live]

[Text] [Villanueva] Today we will again discuss the Central American situation, but paying special attention to Honduras, a country where the United States is trying to keep a permanent military presence and which it is trying to use as a base of operations for possible intervention in this region.

At first this activity was kept secret, but now the Pentagon has officially conceded that when the last phase of the "Big Pine II" maneuvers ends, around 1,000 U.S. soldiers will stay in Honduras until the start of the next military maneuvers.

Washington has also officially acknowledged that several military projects have been built in Honduras. These include roads, airports, and even a radar station, which indicate the maintenance of a permanent U.S. presence. According to statements by U.S. senators, the military infrastructure goes far beyond what is necessary for the so-called military maneuvers. Congressional investigators believe that this military construction was not even included in the 1983 fiscal budget.

All these aspects confirm what Salvadoran guerrilla leaders have said about the use of Honduras as an operations base for a possible intervention in El Salvador.

[Rodriguez] It seems to me that the situation which the United States is creating in Honduras is making the central American crisis even more serious. It is bringing the isthmus dangerously close to a widespread regional conflict. War is already under way in El Salvador. It is evident that an infrastructure such as that already built in Honduras and a military presence of such a permanent nature -- specialized units and troops in Honduran territory -- have changed the country into a real military base, a real U.S. operations base.

It is interesting to note, for instance, that the Puerto Castilla regional military training center has been operating under the U.S. Green Berets' charge on the Atlantic coast since June. Hondurans and Salvadorans are trained there; that is to say, the soldiers from these specific allied regional governments are being trained for intervention plans or plans to resist the Salvadoran revolutionaries' offensive.

Runways have been completed at Port San Lorenzo on the Gulf of Fonseca, which is definitely an area under the combined jurisdiction of Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. At present 150 military engineers are widening a runway at Aguacate Air Force base in Catacama Municipality, 100 km from the Nicaraguan border.

[Villanueva] Now that you mention the Aguacate runway, I remember that when I was in Nicaragua I heard two pilots of a DC-3 downed by Nicaraguan antiaircraft guns say they had taken off from the runway in Aguacate. This shows that this military infrastructure has served as support and rearguard for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who operate from Honduran territory, and who, from these bases, are given guns and basic military training so that they may continue the policy of aggression, while trying to destabilize the Sandinist People's Revolution.

[Rodriguez] This is undoubtedly precisely the intention. These are the objectives which are sought in this military buildup of Honduras and the role it is playing with the consent of its government and its strongman Armed Forces Commander Gustavo Alvarez.

What is more important now is the most recent dispatches from Washington indicating that President Reagan is planning to order the continuation of military maneuvers in Honduras. These are practically taking place on a permanent basis because "Big Pine II" is ending -- the maneuvers which are underway now -- and "Big Pine III" will start almost immediately. The U.S. troops will remain in Honduras; that is to say, they will not be withdrawn.

Orders will be given to these troops to extend the maneuvers into the region of the Salvadoran border. According to U.S. journalists, -- supported by official Washington sources -- this is aimed at organizing an operation against the rearguard of Salvadoran guerrillas. They will try to deal a blow to the Salvadoran guerrillas who control a large area of the national territory of this Central American country.

This would constitute a more direct intervention, a very dangerous intervention by U.S. troops in Central America, which could precipitate an end to the present situation found there.

[Villanueva] They were saying that these maneuvers might be carried out near Trifinio where Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador converge.

[Rodriguez] [Words indistinct] this operation is called (Gendarme-1). I think that the name is correctly used because this is a way to show that the United States wants to continue to be or intends to the gendarme in that area. Therefore, the name for this operation fits exactly.

[Villanueva] In regard to its 1985 federal budget, the United States has proposed almost three times the aid figure originally suggested for Honduras and El Salvador.

[Rodriguez] They are thinking of increasing the military assistance for El Salvador and Honduras threefold. The figures disclosed by the media show that from \$114 million this figure will increase to \$373.2 million. In other words, the military assistance will be increased threefold and most of it will go to El Salvador.

It must be noted that President Ronald Reagan will speak today. He will specifically discuss the stand that his government will take in regard to the recommendations of the famous Kissinger commission.

It is estimated that the overall figure of 1984 only, will rise to \$234 million which includes what has already been granted plus additional funds that will be approved [words indistinct]. These are astronomical figures which will only serve to aggravate the crisis in the region and increase the danger of a widespread war, as we mentioned before.

[Villanueva] This military aid figure to El Salvador contrasts with a report published by the Legal Office of the Salvadoran Archbishopric, a religious organization devoted to promotion of respect for human rights, which notes that 42,000 people have been killed in El Salvador since hostilities began in that country. This report states that most of these 42,000 people were civilians killed by the Army and the death squads.

In other words, the United States is helping a military regime that is violating human rights, despite the fact that the U.S. Government has said that these rights have improved in El Salvador lately. This is a complete contradiction.

This report issued by a religious organization that is involved in the promotion of human rights contrasts with...[does not complete thought]

[Rodriguez] However, the worst thing about all this is that nobody doubts that this military buildup in Honduras -- which includes piers, airports, radar installations, other military facilities, and the presence of a U.S. artillery battalion near the border with Nicaragua -- is a step toward the consolidation of the aggression against Nicaraguan territory. This is a step aimed not only at consolidating but at increasing attacks on Nicaragua.

Therefore, these maneuvers not only involve a possible direct intervention in El Salvador -- an effort to strike the rearguard of the Salvadoran revolutionaries who, due to their actions and the support of the people, are controlling a large part of their country -- but an attempt to increase the attacks on Nicaragua. Just a few minutes ago we heard that six planes entered Nicaragua from Honduras and attacked some Nicaraguan installations.

Consequently, they are not using all these U.S. installations to carry out maneuvers, train, and improve the Honduran Army, as they claim. They are using them to attack Nicaragua in order to increase intervention in the region and [words indistinct] the war game Reagan has been playing since he became the U.S. President.

[Villanueva] In his recent visit to Nicaragua [as heard], Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said that the Nicaraguan revolution is still threatened by the aggressive U.S. policy, and that it was worrisome that the Kissinger commission had recommended strengthening that line of action. He stressed that the United States responds to every effort made by the Contadora Group with one more action in favor of war.

Well, comrade, this is the end of our international commentary for today.

COMMENTARY VIEWS NICARAGUA'S EDEN PASTORA

PA060143 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Feb 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] Traitors inevitably receive the scorn of the peoples, and they frequently are also scorned by those whom they serve. Such is the case of the Nicaraguan traitor Eden Pastora, who after less than a year has announced -- quite ridiculous, by the way -- his withdrawal from the counterrevolutionary struggle against the people of Nicaragua.

In making this statement, the once famous Commander Cero was not correcting the conduct he adopted when he betrayed the heroic people of Sandino and joined the criminal anti-Sandinist aggression carried out by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in the region. No, Eden Pastora was announcing that he was withdrawing from the counterrevolutionary struggle because his friends were giving him neither the money nor the weapons he needed to fight the revolutionary government of the new Nicaragua. It looks as though Eden Pastora has not received and does not have what is needed to face an armed people willing to defend their revolution at any cost.

However, he has announced his ridiculous withdrawal on two previous occasions, but both times he went back on his word. Now he does not know what to do to get attention -- and, what's more, to get money. Eden Pastora is more and more showing his mercenary streak. If the imperialists and his other friends give him money, he fights against the Nicaraguan people; but if he does not get the money that he expects, then he announces that he will withdraw from the struggle.

CASTRO ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR CONTEST JUDGES

FL041402 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with members of the judging panel of the 1984 House of the Americas Contest.

The meeting was held at Havana's Palace of the Revolution where an official reception was given for this group of Latin American and Caribbean intellectuals. The group is in Cuba to study the works entered in the 1984 contest.

Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo member and minister of culture, and Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Central Committee's Secretariat, were also at the reception.

A total of 600 works by writers, poets, and essayists from 16 countries were entered in this year's House of the Americas contest. Under the first contest's rules, the prize winners will be announced at the contest's headquarters in Havana on 7 February.

FERNANDEZ MELL RECEIVES BOLIVIAN SPECIAL ENVOY

FL040034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Dr Joaquin (Galtieri), historian and director of Liberty House of the city of Sucre and special representative of Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo, was received at the main offices of Havana's People's Government by Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the party Central Committee and president of the People's Government Provincial Assembly of Havana City Province. Tonight, the distinguished visitor will give Fernandez Mell a Bolivian flag to be placed in the Latin American Hall of Flags in a ceremony that will take place at the Havana City Museum.

FAR MOCK DEFENSE EXERCISE HELD IN CAMAGUEY

FL032210 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] A mock exercise was held in Camaguey as part of the preparations that our country is making for the defense of its sovereignty. Division General Sixto Batista Santana, alternate Politburo member and chief of FAR's Central Political Directorate, was at the opening ceremony of this exercise.

The wartime mock exercise took place in two areas of Camaguey Municipality: One in the Altagracia area and the other, an urban type, in the (Previsora) community.

The exercise mobilized 1,700 civil defense soldiers, Territorial Troop Militia troops, and members of mass organizations headed by party and government leaders, the FAR, and the Ministry of Interior.

The people, in an orderly fashion, went to shelters as land and air attack-warning alarms went off and all the combat measures for fighting and defeating the enemy were employed.

During this defense exercise, the people showed their disposition to face, with courage and valor, an invasion from the imperialist enemy.

Engineering, evacuation, and rescue units successfully proved themselves.

The people's initiative in wartime became evident during a tour of rural areas where bread, cassava sweets, and other types of food are made and where root vegetables, vegetables, and fruits are grown.

Dressmaking shops, the manufacture of protective equipment [preparacion de equipos de proteccion], and antitank mines were also put to the test.

At the end of the exercise, Lazaro Vasquez Garcia, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Camaguey Provincial Committee, congratulated all the participants and said that the results had been much better than foreseen.

Garcia praised the disciplined and enthusiastic participation of the people in these exercises which show their level of organization.

MEXICAN FOREIGN SECRETARY CITED ON CONTADORA

PA060242 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda has asserted that the Contadora Group is becoming Latin Americanized in order to expand its peace efforts to the entire region. He stressed that this is a consequence of the support given to the Contadora Group's efforts by the heads of state of the area or their representatives who attended the inauguration of Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi in Caracas.

Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said the threat to use force against any Latin American country is unacceptable. In a statement to the news agency PRENSA LATINA, Caputo said that the conclusions in the Kissinger commission report that mention the possibility of using force, and even of a U.S. armed intervention in Central America, are worrisome.

Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge said in the Panamanian capital that the recent air raids against Nicaragua add a disturbing element to the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

Mexican political circles have reacted with astonishment and indignation to the air raids against Nicaragua, describing them as a consequence of the report issued by the so-called Kissinger commission for Central America. (Carlos Zapata Veliz, coordinator of the Mexican Movement for Peace, MOMPАЗ, stressed that this is an indescribable U.S. aggression against Nicaragua in a bid to disrupt the work of the Contadora Group. The MOMPАЗ comprises several political parties and trade union organizations, including those linked to the PRI, which is currently in power in Mexico.

(Zapata Veliz) stressed that the MOMPAS member organizations will hold an urgent meeting to condemn this new crime against Latin America and particularly against Nicaragua.

The Popular Socialist Party of Mexico condemned the air raids against Nicaragua and said that no one will be deceived about the identity of the perpetrators of these crimes. Meanwhile, the Socialist Workers Party has said that the Kissinger report was the prelude to this aggression against the Nicaraguan people.

FMLN-FDR PLAN ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW PROPOSAL

PA051955 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The FMLN-FDR will release this week a new proposal designed to find a negotiated solution to the country's critical situation. The announcement was made at a news conference held in Caracas by FDR President Guillermo Ungo, who stressed that the new peace initiative will be addressed to the Salvadoran Government and people and to the international public.

We will propose, he stressed, a provisional government in which no political force prevails and which will basically seek to achieve and consolidate peace, guarantee respect for human rights and the exercise of freedoms, and initiate economic recovery in order to later sponsor truly free and democratic elections.

Ungo also reiterated the Salvadoran guerrillas' rejection of the election announced for 25 March, which he defined as an electoral masquerade that will provide no solution to the country's major problem, which is achieving peace. Further on he explained that the dilemma in El Salvador is between negotiation or imperialist intervention, dictatorship or democracy.

For his part, Jose Napoleon Duarte, the Christian Democratic presidential candidate, has insisted that if he wins the 25 March election he will open no negotiations with the FMLN-FDR. I shall not share my administration with the guerrillas, Duarte said in an electoral speech.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA COMMENTS ON CARACAS VISIT

PA052036 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, expressed in Managua his satisfaction over his frank, cordial, and direct dialogue with the new Venezuelan president, Jaime Lusinchi. Ortega stressed that during its stay in Caracas, the Nicaraguan delegation felt the Venezuelan people's support, recognition, and solidarity.

According to Ortega, the new Venezuelan authorities will study Nicaragua's proposal for renegotiating its oil debt. He added that the Sandinist government expects a positive response in the next few weeks.

Ortega praised the joint declaration signed in Caracas by the heads of state and government of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Nicaragua. The document rejects all war-oriented actions that might destabilize any country in the region.

As for U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' statement in Caracas, Ortega said that it demonstrates the closed position held by the current U.S. Administration in the face of the problems of Central America, while Central America is willing to seek political solutions. He insisted that when the U.S. officials say that they will not invade Nicaragua, one must take their words to mean the exact opposite.

DOMINICAMOTION FILED TO VOID PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

FL031826 Bridgetown CANA in English 1629 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Feb 3 (CANA) -- Rival Candidate Star Lestrade, 61, has filed a motion in the high court here seeking to declare null and void Dominica's election that brought former public service executive Clarence Seignoret to office two months ago.

The motion filed here yesterday seeks, among other things, to void the election because of what the applicant contends to be violations of sections 19 (3) and (4) of the Dominica Constitution. Section 19 (3) states that: "If the prime minister is unable to agree with the leader of the opposition as to their joint nomination of a candidate for election as president he (she) shall notify the speaker to that effect and the speaker shall inform the house accordingly," while section 19 (4) allows for the nomination of persons by three members of Parliament.

In his motion, Lestrade named Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, Attorney General Ronan David, and Speaker of Parliament Marie David Pierre as respondents.

Attorney General David, in response, told reporters that both sections of the Constitution had been adhered to, and he noted that at present Dominica does not have a leader of opposition in Parliament, which elects the president. "As far as I am concerned, the constitutional provisions have been complied with and I have nothing more to say on the matter at this time," David said.

During the December 19 last parliamentary election, Lestrade failed to register any vote, with Seignoret recording 26 out of the 27 votes cast. The other ballot was declared spoilt. Under the Dominica Constitution, a president is voted into office by secret ballot among the parliamentarians.

In his motion, Lestrade, an accountant, is also seeking answers to a number of questions all dealing with the constitutionality of the present holder of the high office here. One question seeks to determine whether the speaker of parliament Mrs Davis Pierre acted properly under the said constitution. The motion also seeks relief in respect of damages to the applicant and costs in the matter to be paid by the respondents.

GRENADASTATEMENT CITES UK'S HOWE ON MORE AID, ELECTIONS

FL032358 Bridgetown CANA in English 2327 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Feb 4 (CANA) -- Grenada, which recently received a grant of 3.1 million E.C. dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) from Britain, is expected to receive more financial aid from London shortly, the interim government said.

According to a Government Information Service (GIS) statement, the disclosure was made by Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe while appearing before the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee. The release said that Sir Geoffrey indicated that Britain would soon be announcing further aid to its former colony. GIS also quoted government sources in London as saying that while there is no clear indication of how much this second aid "tranche," it will be more than the 3.1 million dollar grant given to the island in December.

The initial grant-in-aid is being used primarily on the training and re-equipping of the Grenada Police Force following last October's U.S.-led invasion. Grenada is in the process of rebuilding a police force to look after the island's security now being taken care of by a U.S.-Caribbean peace-keeping force.

The GIS release also said that Sir Geoffrey also commented before the Foreign Affairs Committee on the question of elections to be held in Grenada later this year. It said Sir Geoffrey told the committee Britain is prepared to help the island with the holding of the elections if it was asked to do so by the non-political interim government. The British Government, he added, believed that the elections should be held as soon as possible, preferably by the end of the year.

GUADELOUPE

BOMB EXPLOSIONS LEAVE 5 INJURED, 140 JOBLESS

FL041955 Bridgetown CANA in English 1726 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Feb 4 (CANA) -- One tourist was seriously injured and 140 people left jobless in separate bomb explosions today on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe, police said. Two other tourists and two Air France stewardesses were also wounded when a bomb exploded at the Meridien Hotel in Saint-Francois, about 40 miles from here.

Another bomb destroyed a supermarket, which had a staff of 140, and police defused three others. These were placed at the Arawak Hotel near here, another at the daily newspaper, FRANCE ANTILLES, and the third under the car owned by the local agent for the French carmakers Renault. The car was parked outside his office in downtown Pointe-a-Pitre.

No one has claimed responsibility for the blasts, but officials believe the bombings were the work of a separatist group known as the Revolutionary Caribbean Alliance (ARC). Several members of the group were arrested recently after a wave of similar attacks last November which injured 23 people. ARC is fighting for independence for the island, one of several governed from Paris as overseas departments.

JAMAICA

OPPOSITION QUESTIONS STAY OF TROOPS IN GRENADA

FL040202 Bridgetown CANA in English 2315 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Feb 3 (CANA) -- The opposition People's National Party (PNP) here has questioned how long Jamaican troops will remain in Grenada, where a U.S.-Caribbean "peace keeping" force is in place following political strife there last October. PNP questions on the issue were asked by the party's spokesman on national security, K.K. Knight, at yesterday's first People's forum -- a PNP platform for airing its views now that it no longer has parliamentary representation, following its boycott of the December 15 general elections.

Jamaican soldiers make up the bulk of the Caribbean contingent stationed in Grenada since the October 26 U.S.-led invasion of the island to oust a leftist military junta that had seized the government and killed the prime minister.

Knight also asked who was footing the bill for the Jamaican's stay in Grenada and whether it was a government other than Jamaica's. He questioned the cost of the operation, and whether a foreign government was meeting the bill, [and if] that was compatible with Jamaica's sovereign status.

MEMBERS OF INTERIM ADMINISTRATION SWORN IN

FL031904 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Feb 3 (CANA) -- Seven members of Suriname's fifth government since the 1980 coup which brought the military to power were sworn in today.

The interim administration, to be led by former Advisory Council Secretary Win Udenhout, will run the country for four to six months, the military said. Its chief task will be to restore economic and political order after a prolonged crisis fuelled by unrest in the bauxite industry.

Four ministers in the Errol Alibux administration, which resigned on January 8, have retained their posts in the Cabinet. They are Imro Fong Poen, minister of transport, trade and industry, and agriculture; Erik Tjon Kie Sim, minister of natural resources and energy; Wilfred Maynaard, minister of the Army and police; and Frank Leeftang, minister of internal affairs and justice.

Udenhout holds the portfolio of foreign affairs in the nine-member government, which also contains two representatives of the trade union movement, Labour Minister Siegfried Gilds and Education Minister Allen Lie Fo Sjoie.

The names of the two ministers for finance and public health, to be drawn from the private sector, will be announced on Monday, the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY said.

The agency said the new Cabinet was announced by military strongman Desi Bouterse in the presence of members of the diplomatic corps, the private sector, the trade union movement, the former government, senior state officials, and other interest groups. The ministers were sworn in by Acting President Fred Ramdat-Misier, who said the tasks assigned to the new regime went much further than the limited time allocated to it. He said the goal is to bring prosperity for Surinamers and establish democratic structures -- "structures in which the people feel secure and in which citizens have the possibility to develop freely and completely." Misier said the government has to lay the basis for a balanced economic policy, but said it will be a difficult job in view of the national and international situation.

The announcement of the Cabinet had been postponed for a week at the request of the trade union movement. Alibux' government has resigned during a costly five week bauxite workers strike which ended last week. The industrial action spread to other areas and widened into a general call for an end to military rule imposed when Bouterse seized power in a coup in 1980.

The following is the list of names of the new interim Cabinet and their responsibilities:

Prime minister and minister of general and foreign affairs: Wim Udenhout

Minister of transport, trade and industry, agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry: Imro Fong Poen

Minister of natural resources and energy, public works, telecommunication and construction: Eric Tjon Kie Sim

Minister of Army and police: Wilfred Maynaard

Minister of labour, housing, and social affairs: Siegfried Gilds

Minister of education and science: Allen Lie Fo Sjoie

Minister of internal affairs and justice: Frank Leeftang

POSTREVOLUTIONARY SITUATION DESCRIBED

FL031702 Bridgetown CANA in English 1437 GMT 3 Feb 84

[By Bjorn Edlund]

[Text] Paramaribo, Feb 3 (CANA-REUTER) -- This former Dutch colony on South America's northern coast, where Colonel Desi Bouterse has ruled since a 1980 coup, is a troubled land, unsure where it is going after four years which have shaken it to its roots.

Contrasts abound here. "Welcome to revolutionary Suriname," says the first sign on the way in from the airport. "Things go better with Coke," says the second.

Striving to unite a 350,000-strong population of African, Indian, Javanese, and a small group of European origin, Bouterse, known simply as "the commander," has found the revolution a rocky road. He has repulsed four counter coups, blaming them on exiles and traitors with Dutch and U.S. Government backing. After weathering the latest challenge -- a strike by 4,000 workers in the two bauxite plants providing 80 per cent of national income -- Bouterse renewed his call for unity.

Government officials say socialism is not his goal. Mindful he was playing with fire, Bouterse ended a period of close links with Cuba and closed its embassy last October 25 -- the day U.S.-led troops invaded the island of Grenada.

When Bouterse seized power on February 25, 1980, he accused Prime Minister Henck Arron's government of being capitalist and neocolonial, promoted himself from sergeant to lieutenant-colonel, and promised national liberation through a new system where "no one works hard to enrich others." But "a socialist revolution is simply not the Surinamese way," says Ernie Brunings, head of Paramaribo's university.

A foreign businessman put it differently: "How can you have a serious revolution in a country where bird-chirping contests are the national pastime?" Men still proudly carry their bird cages around, often hang them outside their office windows during the day, and meet on Sunday mornings to determine whose bird sings the best.

But whatever its label, the period since Bouterse led a noncommissioned officers' pay strike and found himself in power after shooting up the police station has shaken Suriname deeply. Armed soldiers stand on the runway at the airport, built by the United States during World War II to guarantee the flow of bauxite for the allied war machine. Roads around the presidential palace are blocked off at night. In the countryside, troops also guard bridges on the main crossings of the Suriname River.

But in Paramaribo, few signs of revolution are visible. New cars cruise on neatly kept streets of the capital, where white Dutch-style houses shine from their yearly renewed coat of paint, protecting them from the tropical heat and rains.

"We have a unique chance now to build a fine country," said Carla Tuinfort, a promoter of Surinamese art. "The revolution, for all its faults, made us see ourselves as a nation for the first time."

Many well-educated people were among the 200,000 who left for the Netherlands after independence in 1975, but Suriname's per capita income of around 2,000 dollars a year makes it wealthier than most developing nations. The Dutch left behind a good standard of education, a solid civic sense, and a well-developed social welfare network, a Western diplomat said.

Bouterse dismissed the government during the bauxite strike, which cost the country some 70 million dollars and turned into a drive by the unions for a return to free elections. He is consulting the unions, peasants organisations, and the private sector to try to reach agreement on the composition of a crisis cabinet which will serve for four to six months.

The unions promised to take part, but only if they can appoint their own ministers. They also demand a return to press freedom, and that the interim government works out a new constitution and prepares for elections. "Nobody wants to go back to what we had before 1980," Fred Derby, a veteran union leader, told REUTER. "We have told the military that a coup is not a revolution, but we will help them rebuild Suriname."

Trained in the Dutch Army after independence and now 38, Bouterse has repulsed four coup attempts aimed at unseating him. On December 8, 1982, 15 prominent people were executed after the latest attempt was uncovered. They included two union leaders and four journalists. Two U.S. Embassy officials were expelled, accused of having helped plot the insurgency.

"The executions were a terrible blow; this country lost its innocence," said a Surinamer whose Dutch ancestors came here as colonialists in the last century. The country also lost crucial income, as the Dutch cut their aid after the killings. The United States also has suspended aid to Suriname. Militia groups, so-called anti-intervention committees, and a total censorship of the press, radio and television have created an atmosphere of intimidation. A midnight to 4 am curfew is lifted on Friday and Saturday nights, however. Discos and restaurants fill up to capacity and the capital vibrates with Caribbean music.

Compared to people in other military-run nations, most Surinamers are very outspoken. "The commander rules with the 3,000 soldiers in the Armed Forces," a worker said. "When he talks for the people, how can he know what we want? We want our newspapers back and a chance to vote."

(?Derby), arrested in the December 1982 crackdown and the only one of those held to walk out alive from Fort Zeelandia, says Suriname will have to find new solutions to its problems. "We tried West European-style democracy and all we got was corruption and parties that were split along ethnic and religious lines," he said. He said the interim cabinet must map totally new ways of electing a Democratic assembly and provincial officials.

"As a colonised people, we always wanted to live like our former colonisers -- speak Dutch perfectly, dress like the Dutch, and eat the food they eat," Derby said. "Now, the commander must be aware that guns cannot rule this country. We must find new structures that fit us as a Caribbean people." But, he said, "Suriname can't copy a Cuban revolution which has 25 years of history."

Most people interviewed during a week-long visit welcomed Bouterse's break with Cuba and his decision to halt loan talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The bauxite strike came as the former cabinet announced tax hikes demanded by the IMF as part of its loan conditions. "The Cubans were too enthusiastic in propagating our revolution abroad," Brunings said. "This produced an overreaction in Washington which could have been dangerous."

The fear of an invasion last October was widespread, diplomats said. They said Maurice Bishop, the prime minister of Grenada killed in a power struggle before the U.S. invasion, was Bouterse's idol.

Brunings said it was widely felt that a re-establishment of normal ties with the Netherlands was possible -- which would reopen the yearly aid grants crucial to the economy.

GUYANABURNHAM THREATENS PUBLIC SERVANTS WITH DISMISSAL

FL032056 Bridgetown CANA in English 2040 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Feb 3 (CANA) -- Guyana's 15,000 public servants have been told that they could lose their jobs if they turn down government offers to have them serve any of the 10 geographical regions in which the country is divided.

The warning has come from President Forbes Burnham as he addressed a conference on the regional system attended by more than 180 delegates from his ruling People's National Congress (PNC) party. In his 75-minute address, Burnham spoke of the importance of the "consistency between declaration and performance," and said regional chairmen "must lead by example."

Burnham said there has been a lot of talk on democracy. This did not merely mean "periodic elections to Parliament, but allowing the people to participate fully in development and to enjoy the rights to food, clothing, shelter, health, education, and leisure and happiness." He said the regional democratic system now being put in place has been structured not only to allow for people's participation, but also for an organic relationship between the local organs and central government.

URUGUAYJOURNALISTS DEMONSTRATE, DEMAND PRESS FREEDOM

PY040210 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Uruguayan journalists staged a peaceful demonstration demanding the enforcement of press freedom this afternoon. More than 150 employees of newspapers, weeklies, radio and television stations, and other mass media gathered at the Plaza Cagancha to demand the reopening of all media sectors that were closed in the last 11 years and the lifting of proscriptions that still affect several journalists. The demonstrators also demanded that all restrictions on press freedom and freedom of expression be lifted.

The demonstrators, waving a banner reading "Freedom of Expression," dispersed after singing the national anthem. No incidents were reported. Many people passing along 18 de Julio Avenue (?joined) the demonstration, applauding and chanting slogans.

Journalists also demanded respect for professional dignity and access to sources of information [words indistinct].

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 0014 GMT on 4 February adds the following: "Approximately 10 journalists were arrested this afternoon after participating in a demonstration demanding that restrictions on press freedom in Uruguay be lifted, unofficial sources reported." "Among the detainees, some of whom have already been released, were writer Enrique Estrazulas and Blanco Party delegate Enrique Rimbaud."]